

COLOUR
PHOTOGRAPHIC
SILVER
HALIDE
MATERIAL

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PATENT APPLICATION

LE-02/012 (7244*140)

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Colour photographic silver halide material

The invention relates to a colour photographic silver halide material comprising a novel cyan coupler and a chloride-rich silver halide emulsion which is particularly
5 suitable as copying material.

Colour photographic copying materials are, in particular, materials for images to be viewed by reflection or displays which generally have a positive image. They are therefore not recording materials such as colour photographic films.

10

Colour photographic copying materials conventionally contain at least one red-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing at least one cyan coupler, at least one green-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing at least one magenta coupler and at least one blue-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing at
15 least one yellow coupler.

Photographic copying material, such as colour photographic paper, is produced in a few production sites from where it is sent all over the world and is finally processed by exposure and processing into colour photographic prints. Between production and
20 processing the material is stored for different lengths of time and under a wide variety of conditions. Cold storage and cold transportation prescribed by the producer not only result in high costs but are also frequently not adhered to. This is detrimental to the quality of the colour prints and leads to complaints.

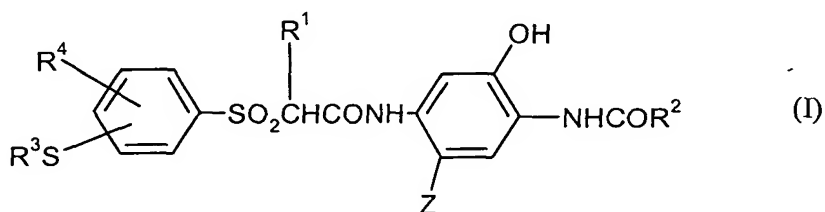
25 There is therefore a need to produce colour photographic materials, in particular colour photographic paper, which does not require cold storage and also does not exhibit sensitometric changes, in particular in the red-sensitive layers, over a prolonged period of storage at 20 to 50°C.

30

It is known from DE 19 634 385 that, by combining a certain pentamethine cyanin red sensitiser with at least two specific stabilisers, the stability in storage, in particular the gradation stability, of unprocessed colour copying material, may be improved. However, this measure leads to unsatisfactory latent image stability.

However, in copying material according to the prior art, the latent image stability is still unsatisfactory.

- 10 The object of the invention was to overcome the disadvantage described above and to thus obtain materials which have very good latent image stability as well as very good stability in storage. Surprisingly, this has been achieved with the cyan coupler defined hereinafter, chloride-rich silver halide emulsions and certain stabilisers.
- 15 The invention therefore relates to a colour photographic silver halide material comprising a substrate, at least one red-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing at least one cyan coupler, at least one green-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing at least one magenta coupler and at least one blue-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing at least one yellow coupler,
- 20 characterised in that the silver halide crystals of the red-sensitive layer have a chloride content of at least 95 mol %, the cyan coupler corresponding to the formula



25 wherein

R^1 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group,

R^2 represents an alkyl, aryl or hetaryl group

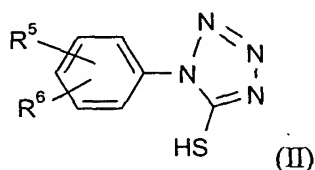
R^3 represents an alkyl or aryl group,

5 R^4 represents an alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, acyloxy, acylamino, sulphonyloxy, sulphamoylamino, sulphonamido, ureido, hydroxycarbonyl, hydroxycarbonylamino, carbamoyl, alkylthio, arylthio, alkylamino or arylamino group or a hydrogen atom and

10 Z represents a hydrogen atom or a group which may be split off under the conditions of chromogenic development and

the red-sensitive layer contains at least one compound of formula

15



wherein

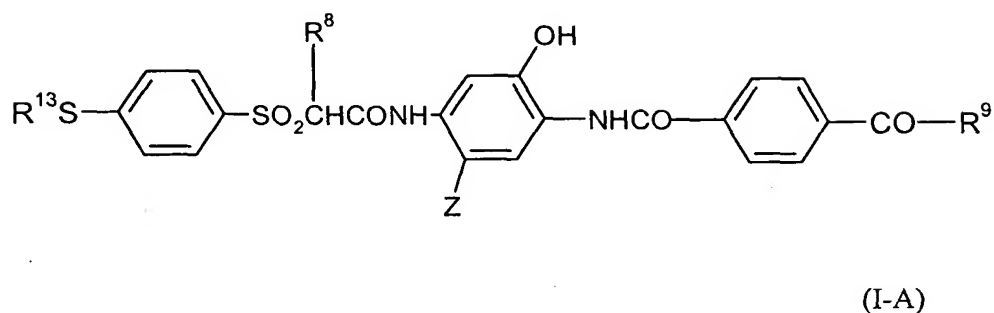
R^5 represents H, CH_3 or OCH_3 ,

R^6 represents H, OH, CH_3 , OCH_3 , $NHCO-R^7$, $COOR^7$, SO_2NH_2 , $NHCONH_2$ or $NHCONH-CH_3$ and

R^7 represents C_1 to C_4 alkyl

The compound (II) is preferably added in an amount of 50 to 5,000 mg per kg Ag and particularly preferably in an amount of 200 to 2,000 mg per kg Ag of the red-sensitive layer.

The cyan coupler particularly preferably corresponds to the formula



wherein

R^8 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group

R^9 represents OR^{10} or $NR^{11}R^{12}$,

R^{10} represents an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group with 1 to 6 carbon atoms,

R^{11} represents an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group with 1 to 6 carbon atoms,

R^{12} represents a hydrogen atom or an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group with 1 to 6 carbon atoms,

R^{13} represents an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl group and

Z represents a hydrogen atom or a group which may be split off under the conditions of chromogenic development,

wherein the total number of carbon atoms of the alkyl groups R^{10} to R^{13} in a coupler molecule is 8 to 18.

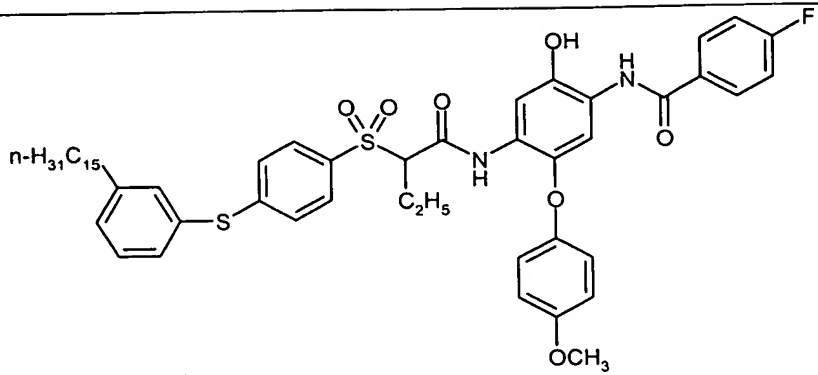
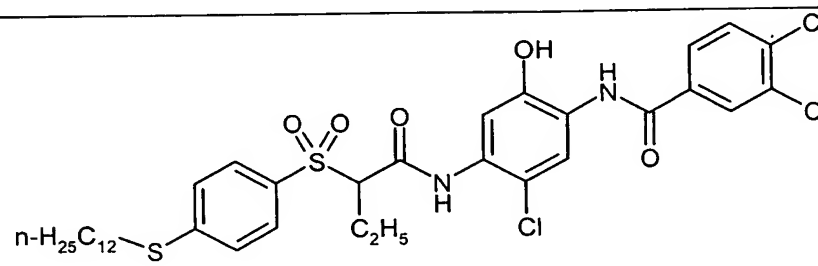
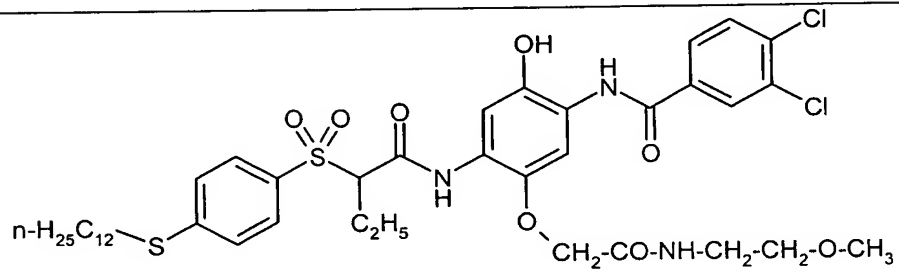
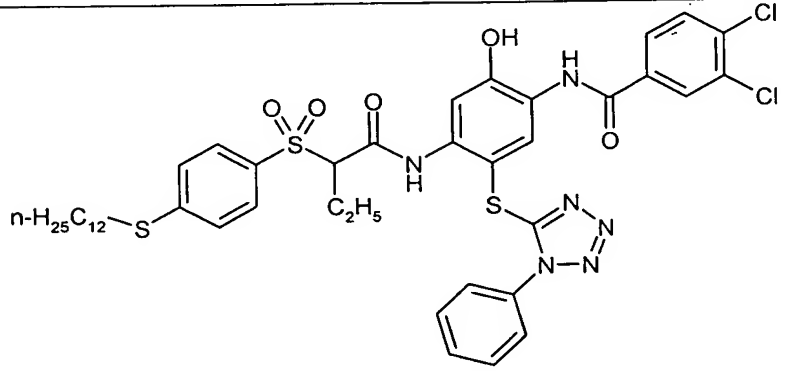
The alkyl groups can be straight chain, branched or cyclic and the alkyl, aryl and hetaryl groups can be substituted, for example, by alkyl, alkenyl, alkyne, alkylene, aryl, heterocyclyl, hydroxy, carboxy, halogen, alkoxy, aryloxy, heterocyclyloxy, alkylthio, arylthio, heterocyclylthio, alkylseleno, arylseleno, heterocyclylseleno, acyl, 5 acyloxy, acylamino, cyano, nitro, amino, thio or mercapto groups,

wherein a heterocyclyl represents a saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocyclic radical and an acyl represents the radical of an aliphatic, olefinic or aromatic 10 carboxylic, carbamic, carbonic, sulphonic, amidosulphonic, phosphoric, phosphonic, phosphorous, phosphinic or sulphinic acid.

Preferably the alkyl groups can be substituted, for example, by alkyl, alkylene, hydroxy, alkoxy or acyloxy groups and most preferably by hydroxy or alkoxy groups. Preferred substituents for aryl and hetaryl groups are halogen, in particular Cl and F, alkyl, fluorinated alkyl, cyano, acyl, acylamino or carboxy groups.

Suitable cyan couplers are:

I-5	 <chem>CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCSC1=CC=C(C=C1)S(=O)(=O)C(=O)NC2=CC(=C(C=C2)O)C(=O)NC3=CC(=C(C=C3)Cl)C(=O)NC4=CC=C(C=C4)S</chem>
I-6	 <chem>CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCSC1=CC=C(C=C1)S(=O)(=O)C(=O)NC2=CC(=C(C=C2)O)C(=O)NC3=CC(=C(C=C3)Cl)C(=O)NC4=CC=C(C=C4)S</chem>
I-7	 <chem>CCCCCCCCSC1=CC=C(C=C1)C(C)=C(C=C1)S(=O)(=O)C(=O)NC2=CC(=C(C=C2)O)C(=O)NC3=CC(=C(C=C3)Cl)C(=O)NC4=CC=C(C=C4)Cl</chem>
I-8	 <chem>CCCCCCCC(C)(C)C1=CC=C(C=C1)C(=O)NC2=CC(=C(C=C2)O)C(=O)NC3=CC(=C(C=C3)Cl)C(=O)NC4=CC=C(C=C4)Cl</chem>

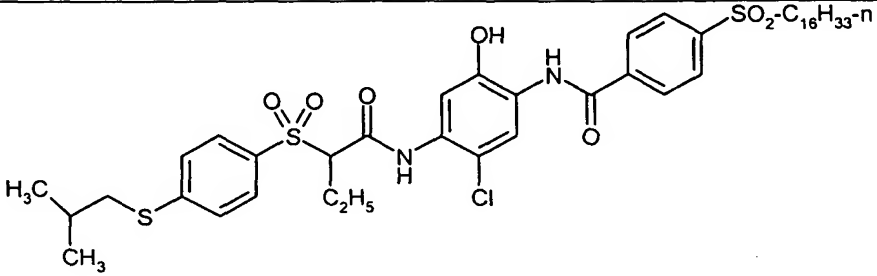
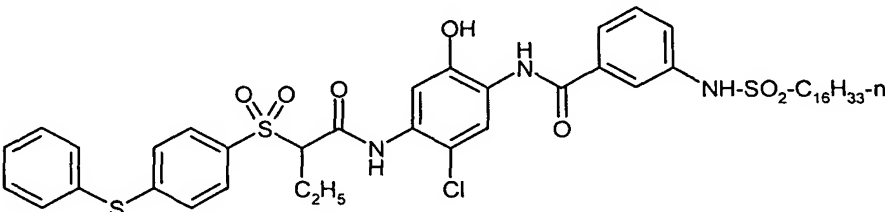
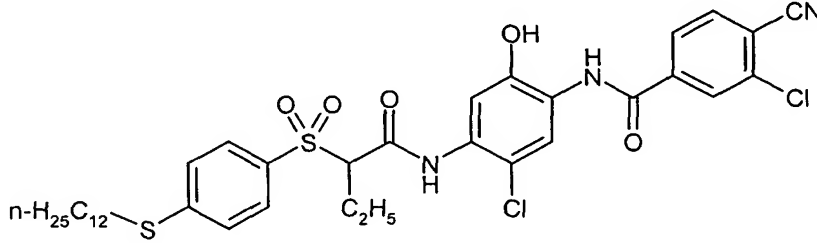
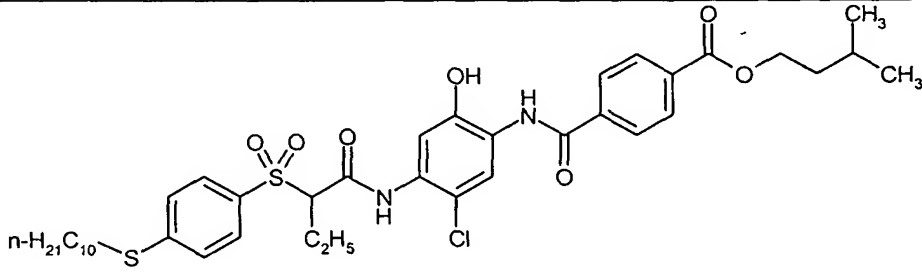
I-9	
I-10	
I-11	
I-12	

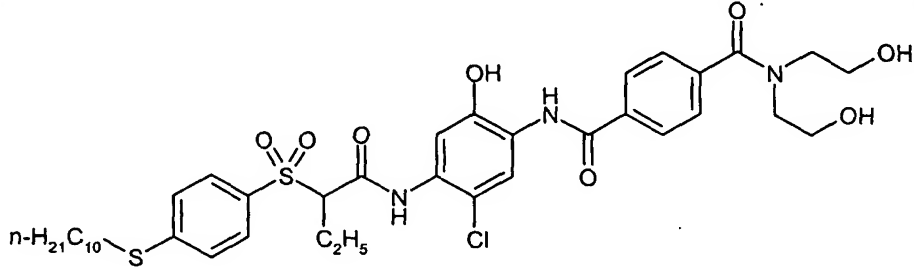
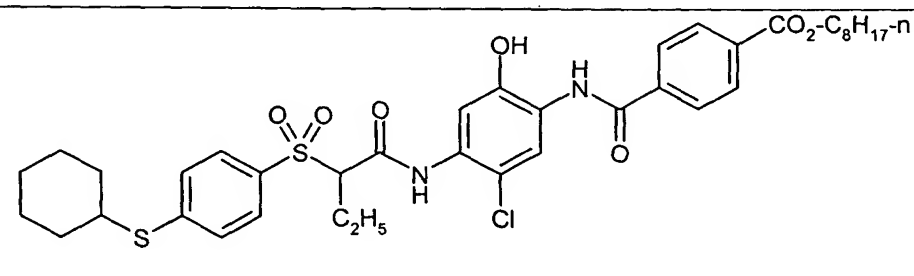
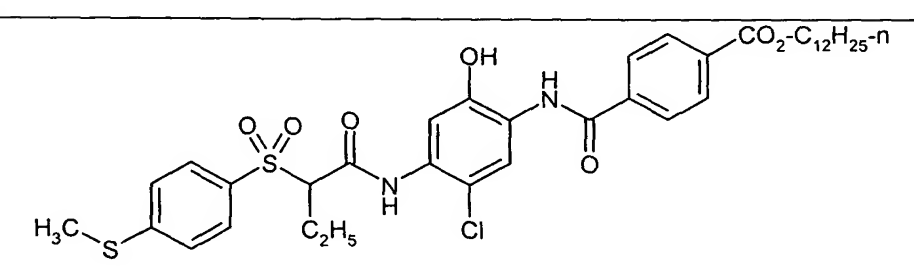
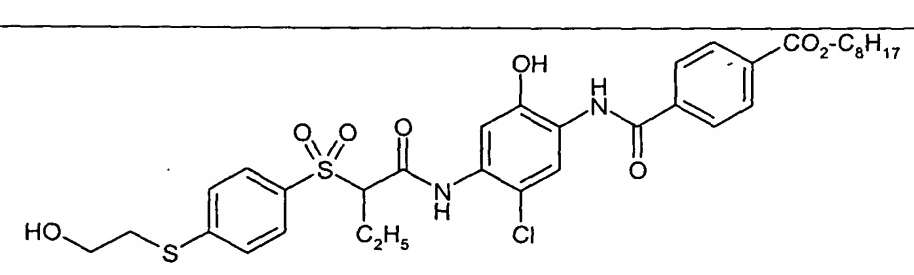
I-13	<p>Chemical structure I-13: A molecule featuring a central benzene ring substituted with a hydroxyl group (OH), a sulfonamide group (-NH-C(=O)-CH₂-CH₂-COOH), a sulfonamide group (-NH-C(=O)-CH₂-CH₂-COOH), and a sulfonamide group (-NH-C(=O)-CH₂-CH₂-COOH). The sulfonamide groups are further substituted with a 2,4-dichlorophenyl group and a 2,4-dichlorophenyl group. The sulfonamide group is further substituted with a 2,4-dichlorophenyl group.</p>
I-14	<p>Chemical structure I-14: A molecule featuring a central benzene ring substituted with a hydroxyl group (OH), a sulfonamide group (-NH-C(=O)-CH₂-CH₂-COOH), a sulfonamide group (-NH-C(=O)-CH₂-CH₂-COOH), and a sulfonamide group (-NH-C(=O)-CH₂-CH₂-COOH). The sulfonamide groups are further substituted with a 2,4-dichlorophenyl group and a 2,4-dichlorophenyl group. The sulfonamide group is further substituted with a 2,4-dichlorophenyl group.</p>
I-15	<p>Chemical structure I-15: A molecule featuring a central benzene ring substituted with a hydroxyl group (OH), a sulfonamide group (-NH-C(=O)-CH₂-CH₂-COOH), a sulfonamide group (-NH-C(=O)-CH₂-CH₂-COOH), and a sulfonamide group (-NH-C(=O)-CH₂-CH₂-COOH). The sulfonamide groups are further substituted with a 2,4-dichlorophenyl group and a 2,4-dichlorophenyl group. The sulfonamide group is further substituted with a 2,4-dichlorophenyl group.</p>
I-16	<p>Chemical structure I-16: A molecule featuring a central benzene ring substituted with a hydroxyl group (OH), a sulfonamide group (-NH-C(=O)-CH₂-CH₂-COOH), a sulfonamide group (-NH-C(=O)-CH₂-CH₂-COOH), and a sulfonamide group (-NH-C(=O)-CH₂-CH₂-COOH). The sulfonamide groups are further substituted with a 2,4-dichlorophenyl group and a 2,4-dichlorophenyl group. The sulfonamide group is further substituted with a 2,4-dichlorophenyl group.</p>

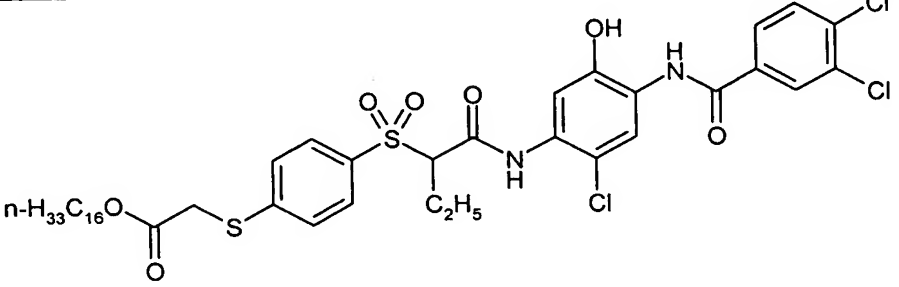
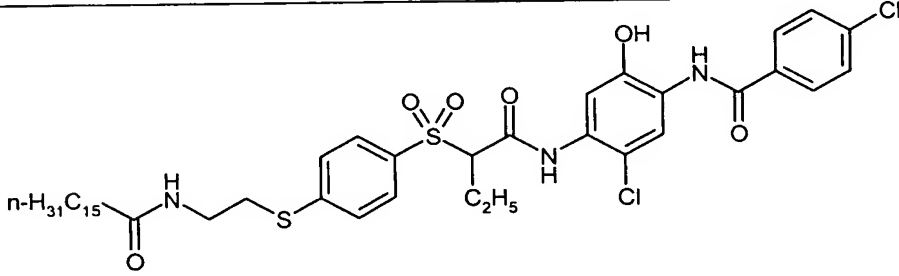
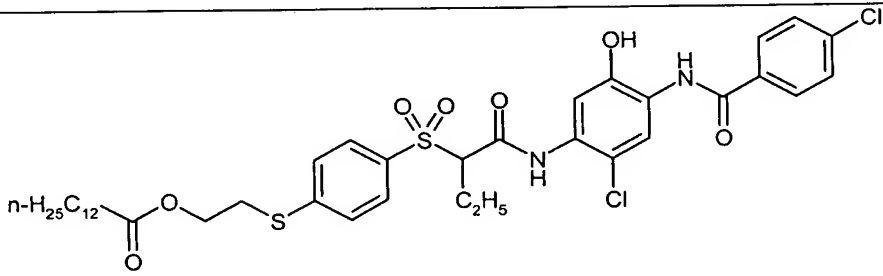
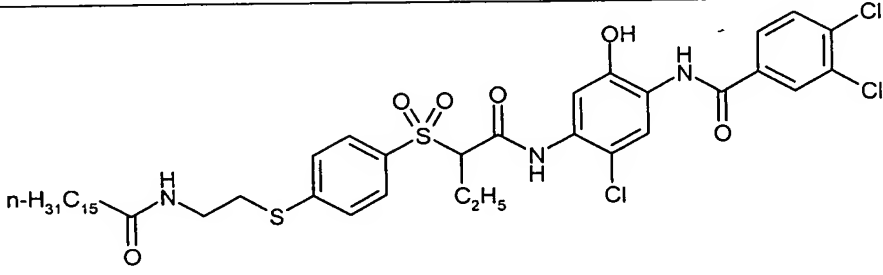
I-17	
I-18	
I-19	
I-20	

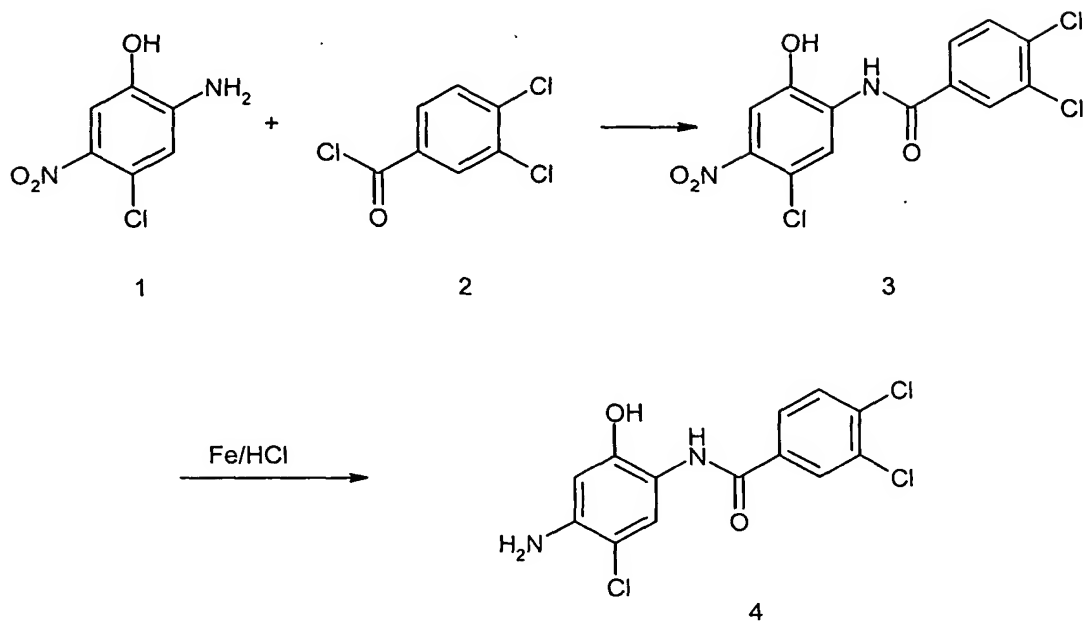
I-21	 <chem>CCCCCS(=O)(=O)C(CC)C(=O)Nc1cc(Cl)cc(O)c1NC(=O)c2ccc(cc2)C(=O)NCCO</chem>
I-22	 <chem>CCCCS(=O)(=O)C(CC)C(=O)Nc1cc(Cl)cc(O)c1NC(=O)C2=NC(=C(NC(=O)CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC)S2)C</chem>
I-23	 <chem>CCCCC(C)CS(=O)(=O)C(CC)C(=O)Nc1cc(Cl)cc(O)c1NC(=O)c2ccc(cc2)S(=O)(=O)C</chem>
I-24	 <chem>CCCCS(=O)(=O)C(CC)C(=O)Nc1cc(Cl)cc(O)c1NC(=O)c2ccc(cc2)C(=O)OCCCCCCCCCCCC</chem>

I-25	 <chem>CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCSC1=CC=C(C=C1)S(=O)(=O)C(C)C(=O)NC2=CC(=C(C=C2)O)C(Cl)=C2NC(=O)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C(=O)OC</chem>
I-26	 <chem>CCCCCCCCCCCCSC1=CC=C(C=C1)S(=O)(=O)C(C)C(=O)NC2=CC=C(C=C2)O)C(=C2)NC(=O)C3=C(F)C(F)=C(F)C(F)=C3</chem>
I-27	 <chem>CCCCCCCCCCCCSC1=CC=C(C=C1)S(=O)(=O)C(C)C(=O)NC2=CC(=C(C=C2)O)C(Cl)=C2NC(=O)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C(=O)N</chem>
I-28	 <chem>CCCCCCCCSC1=CC=C(C=C1)S(=O)(=O)C(C)C(=O)NC2=CC(=C(C=C2)O)C(Cl)=C2NC(=O)C3=CC=C(C=C3)C(=O)NCCC</chem>

I-29	
I-30	
I-31	
I-32	

I-33	
I-34	
I-35	
I-36	

I-37	 <p>Chemical structure of compound I-37: A long-chain alkyl ester (n-H₃₃C₁₆O) is linked via a carbonyl group to a methylene group, which is connected to a sulfur atom. The sulfur atom is part of a 4-(4-ethyl-2-hydroxy-3-chlorophenyl)phenyl sulfone moiety. This moiety is further linked via an amide bond to a 2-hydroxy-3-chlorophenyl group, which is finally linked via another amide bond to a 2,4-dichlorophenyl group.</p>
I-38	 <p>Chemical structure of compound I-38: A long-chain alkyl amide (n-H₃₁C₁₅) is linked via a carbonyl group to a methylene group, which is connected to a sulfur atom. The sulfur atom is part of a 4-(4-ethyl-2-hydroxy-3-chlorophenyl)phenyl sulfone moiety. This moiety is further linked via an amide bond to a 2-hydroxy-3-chlorophenyl group, which is finally linked via another amide bond to a 4-chlorophenyl group.</p>
I-39	 <p>Chemical structure of compound I-39: A long-chain alkyl ester (n-H₂₅C₁₂) is linked via a carbonyl group to an oxygen atom, which is connected to a methylene group, which is connected to a sulfur atom. The sulfur atom is part of a 4-(4-ethyl-2-hydroxy-3-chlorophenyl)phenyl sulfone moiety. This moiety is further linked via an amide bond to a 2-hydroxy-3-chlorophenyl group, which is finally linked via another amide bond to a 4-chlorophenyl group.</p>
I-40	 <p>Chemical structure of compound I-40: A long-chain alkyl amide (n-H₃₁C₁₅) is linked via a carbonyl group to a methylene group, which is connected to a sulfur atom. The sulfur atom is part of a 4-(4-ethyl-2-hydroxy-3-chlorophenyl)phenyl sulfone moiety. This moiety is further linked via an amide bond to a 2-hydroxy-3-chlorophenyl group, which is finally linked via another amide bond to a 2,4-dichlorophenyl group.</p>

Synthesis of couplers I – 10**Synthesis of the phenolic coupler intermediate stage**

5

A solution of 185 g (0.87 mol) 3,4-dichlorobenzoylchloride **2** in 50 ml N-methylpyrrolidone was added dropwise while stirring to 165 g (0.87 mol) 2-amino-4-chloro-5-nitrophenol **1** in 500 ml N-methylpyrrolidone. The mixture was subsequently stirred for 1 hour at ambient temperature and then for 2 hours at 60 to 65°C. After cooling 500 ml water were slowly added and suction filtered. The mixture was then stirred twice with water, then twice with methanol and suction filtered.

15

Yield 310 g (98%) **3**

A mixture of 310 g (0.86 mol) **3**, 171 g iron powder, 2.2 l ethanol and 700 ml N-methylpyrrolidone were heated to 65°C while stirring. The heating bath was removed and 750 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid were added dropwise within 2

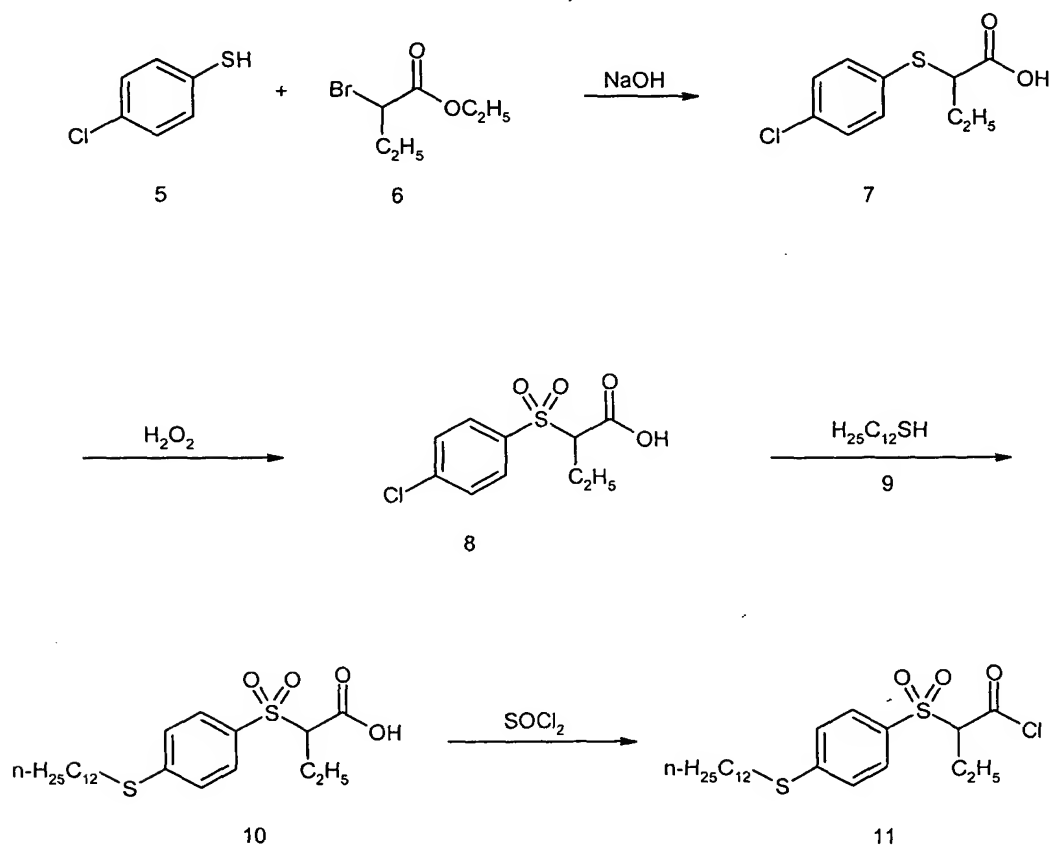
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hours. The mixture was then refluxed for 1 hour. After cooling, 1 l water was added and suction filtered, the mixture washed with 2 N hydrochloric acid then with water until the discharge water was colourless. The residue was stirred with 1.5 l water, neutralised by the addition of sodium acetate and suction filtered. The mixture was
 5 stirred again twice with 1.5 l methanol and suction filtered.

Yield 270 g (95%) 4

Synthesis of the ballast residue

10



320 g (3.6 mol) 45% sodium hydroxide solution were added dropwise while stirring
 15 within 1 hour to a mixture of 520 g (3.6 mol) 4-chlorothiophenol 5 and 652 g (3.6 mol) 2-bromoethylbutyrate 6 in 1 l ethanol. The reaction was strongly exothermic,

the temperature was kept at 75 to 80°C by cooling, and the mixture was then refluxed for 1 hour. A further 400 g (4.5 mol) sodium hydroxide solution were slowly added (weakly exothermic). After a further 2 hours of refluxing the mixture was cooled and 1 l water was added to it. The mixture was then extracted twice with
5 250 ml toluene, and the purified organic phases were dried and evaporated on the rotary evaporator. The viscous oil 7 (830 g, still containing toluene) was further reacted without purification.

760 ml hydrogen peroxide (35%) were added dropwise to a solution of 830 g (3.6
10 mol) of compound 7 and 10 ml sodium tungstate solution (20%) in glacial acetic acid: the first 300 ml initially with cooling at 35 to 40°C, the remaining 360 ml at 90 to 95°C after removal of the cooling. Once the addition was complete the mixture was subsequently stirred at this temperature for 1 hour. Excess peroxide was destroyed by the addition of sodium sulphite. 2 l ethyl acetate and 2 l water were
15 added to the reaction mixture, the organic phase was separated off and the aqueous phase extracted twice with 700 ml ethyl acetate respectively. The combined organic phases were washed twice with 700 ml water respectively, dried and evaporated under vacuum. The residue was dissolved hot in 300 ml ethyl acetate, cooled and combined with 1 l hexane at the start of crystallisation. The mixture was then suction
20 filtered cold and rewashed with a little hexane. 835 g (88%) of compound 8 were obtained.

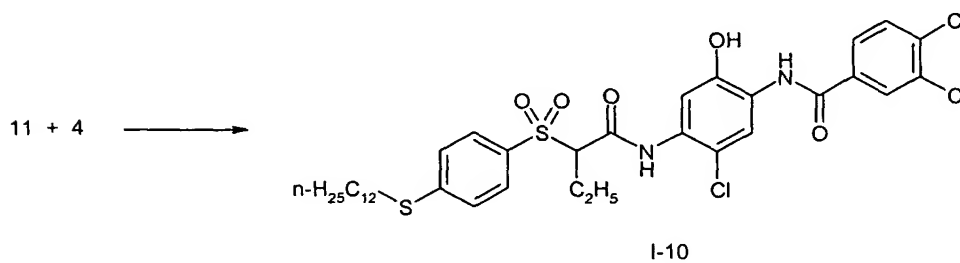
131 g (0.5 mol) 8 and 111 g (0.55 mol) dodecylmercaptan 9 were introduced into 300 ml 2-propanol while stirring with 90 g (1 mol) sodium hydroxide solution
25 (45%). After addition of 2.5 g tetrabutylammonium bromide and 2.5 g potassium iodide, the mixture was refluxed for 11 hours. After cooling 350 ml water were added, and the pH was adjusted to 1 to 2 with about 60 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid. The mixture was then extracted twice with 100 ml ethyl acetate, the combined organic phases were washed three times with 150 ml water respectively, dried and
30 evaporated. The residue was stirred with 500 ml hexane and suction filtered at 0 to

5°C. After recrystallisation 177 g **10** (82%, mp.: 82°C) were obtained from 500 ml hexane/ethyl acetate (10 : 1).

128 g (0.3 mol) **10** and 1 ml dimethylformamide were heated in 300 ml toluene to 65°C. 75 ml (1 mol) thionylchloride were added dropwise at this temperature within 1 hour. After a further 5 hours the mixture was evaporated under vacuum. The highly viscous oil (**11**, 134 g) was used without further purification.

Synthesis of the coupler **1 - 10**

10



100 g raw product **11** (about 0.2 mol) in 100 ml N-methylpyrrolidone were added dropwise at 5 to 10°C to 66 g (0.2 mol) **4** in 200 ml N-methylpyrrolidone. The mixture was initially stirred for 2 hours at ambient temperature then for 2 hours at 60°C. The reaction mixture was filtered hot, 500 ml acetonitrile added to the filtrate, the mixture cooled to 0°C, suction filtered and then washed with 50 ml acetonitrile. The product was combined with 500 ml methanol and 1 l water, stirred, suction filtered, then rewashed with 300 ml water and dried.

20

Yield: 120 g (81%) **I - 10**

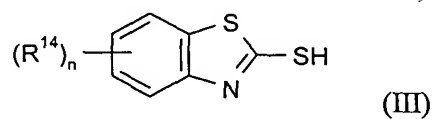
The red-sensitive layer may contain silver chloride, silver chloride bromide, silver chloride iodide or silver chloride bromide iodide crystals. It is particularly preferably a silver chloride bromide emulsion with a chloride content of at least 95 mol % and particularly preferably of at least 97 mol %.

25

Preferred compounds of formula (II) are listed hereinafter:

	R^5	R^6
II-1	H	H
II-2	H	o-OCH ₃
II-3	H	m-OCH ₃
II-4	H	p-OCH ₃
II-5	H	o-OH
II-6	H	m-OH
II-7	H	p-OH
II-8	H	m-NHCOCH ₃
II-9	H	p-COOC ₂ H ₅
II-10	H	p-COOH
II-11	H	m-NHCONH ₂
II-12	H	p-SO ₂ NH ₂
II-13	o-OCH ₃	p-OCH ₃
II-14	H	m-NHCONHCH ₃

In a preferred embodiment the red-sensitive layer additionally contains a compound
5 of the formula



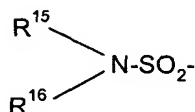
wherein

R^{14} represents a substituent and

n represents a number 1, 2 or 3.

The compound of formula (III) is preferably contained in the red-sensitive layer in an amount of 100 to 5,000 mg per kg Ag and in particular in an amount of 500 to 3,000 mg per kg Ag.

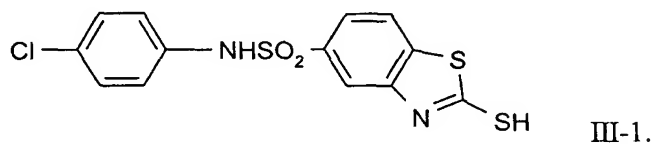
- 5 Particularly suitable stabilisers of formula (III) are those in which R^{14} has the meaning



and

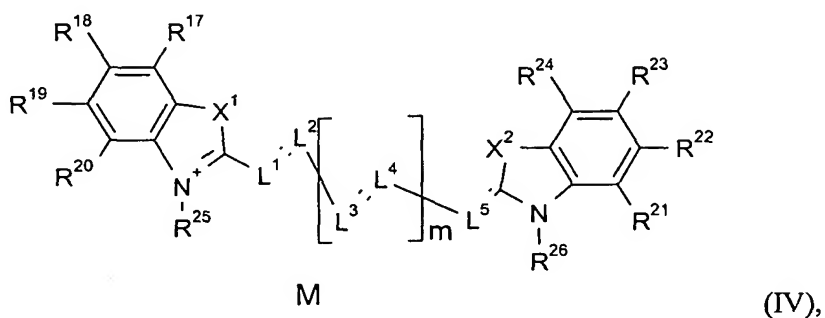
R^{15} and R^{16} independently of one another represent H, Cl, C_1 to C_4 alkyl, phenyl or chlorophenyl.

A compound of formula



is particularly preferred.

In a particularly preferred embodiment the red-sensitive layer contains a red sensitizer of formula



wherein

R¹⁷ to R²⁴ represent H, alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, aryl, CN, 2- or 3-thienyl, N-pyrrolyl, N-indolyl, benzthienyl, CF₃, 2- or 3-furanyl or

5 R¹⁸ and R¹⁹ or R¹⁹ and R²⁰ or R²¹ and R²² or R²² and R²³ represent the remaining members of a carbocyclic ring system.

X¹ and X² represent O, S, Se or N-R²⁷,

10 R²⁵ and R²⁶ represent optionally substituted alkyl or R²⁵ together with L¹ or R²⁶ together with L⁵ represent the remaining members of a 5- to 7-membered saturated or unsaturated ring,

L¹ to L⁵ represent optionally substituted methine groups or L², L³ and L⁴ together represent the members of a 5- to 7-membered ring,

15

m represents 0 or 1

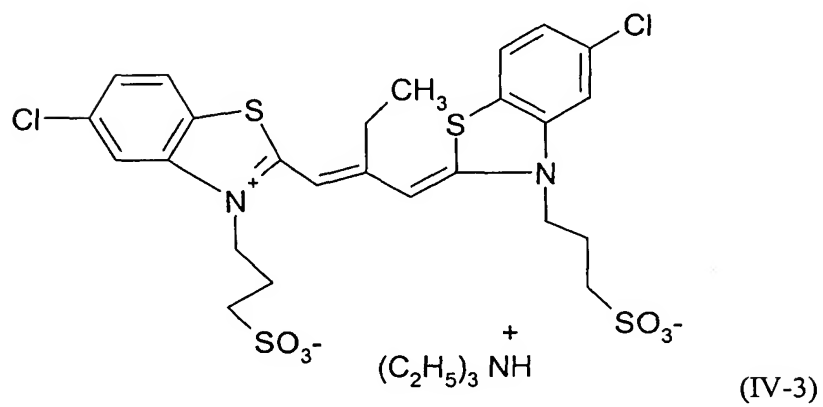
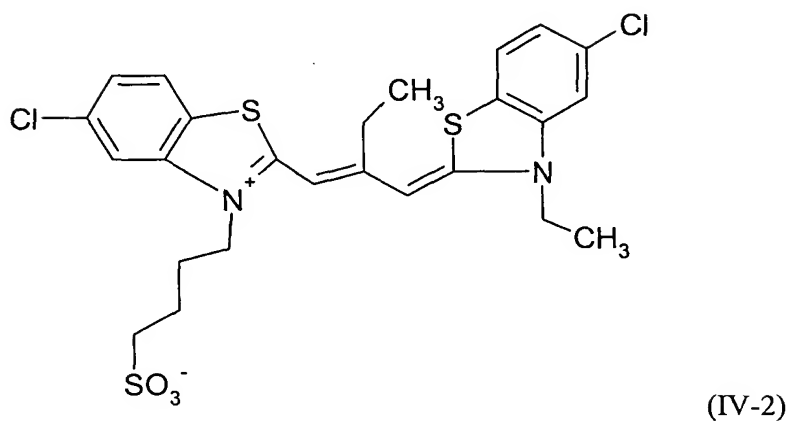
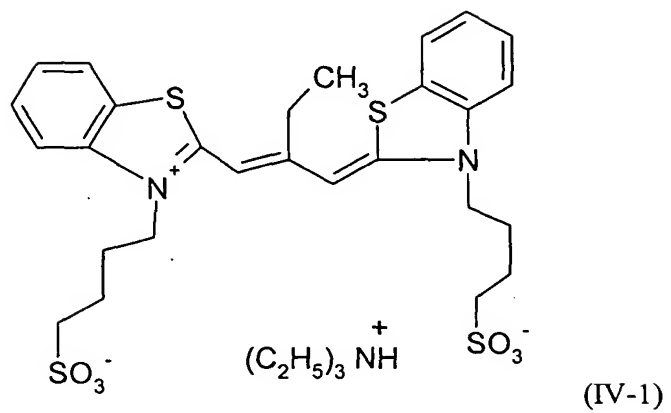
R²⁷ represents C₁ to C₄ alkyl and

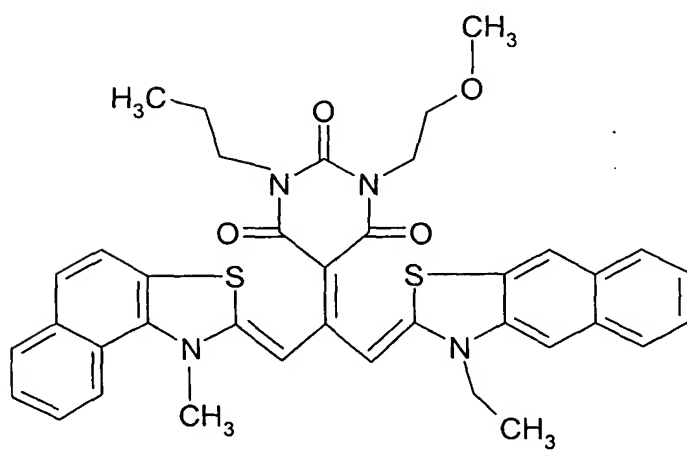
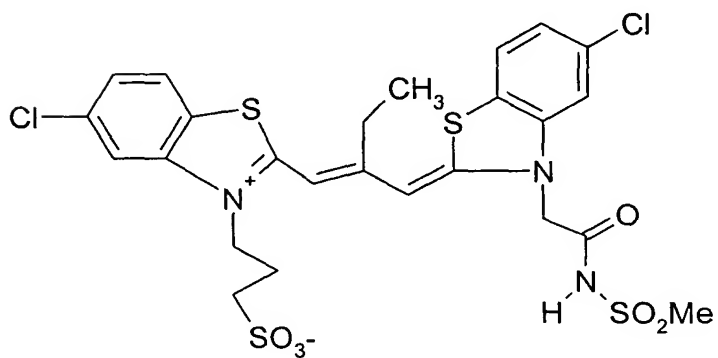
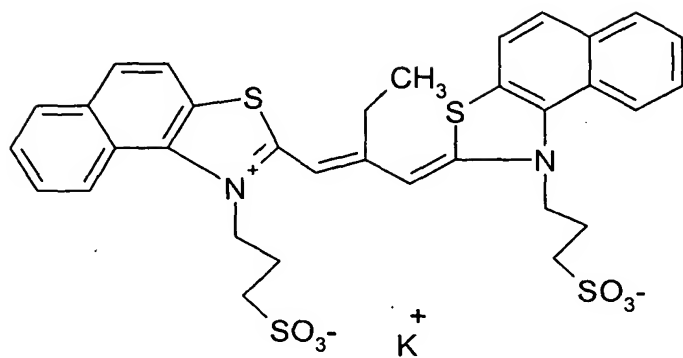
20 M represents a counterion optionally necessary for charge compensation,

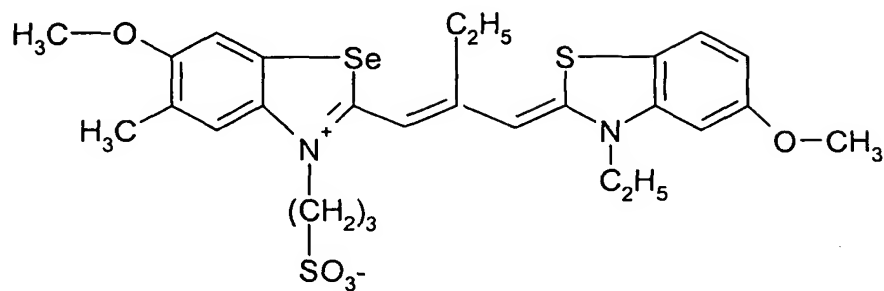
wherein X¹ and X² independently of one another represent S or Se if m is 0.

The compounds of formula (IV) are preferably contained in the red-sensitive layer in an amount of 5 to 250 μmol per mol silver halide and particularly preferably in an amount of 50 to 200 μmol per mol silver halide.

Particularly preferred sensitizers of formula (IV) are given hereinafter:

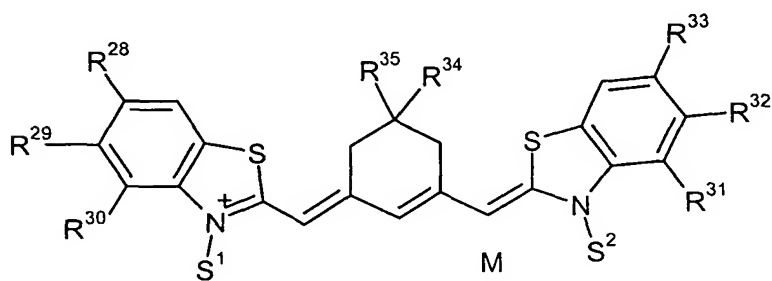






(IV-7)

In a particularly advantageous embodiment of the invention the sensitizers of formula (IV) are those of formula



(IV-A),

wherein

S^1 , S^2 independently of one another represent optionally substituted alkyl, sulfoalkyl, carboxyalkyl, $-(CH_2)-SO_2-NY-SO_2-alkyl$, $-(CH_2)-SO_2-NY-CO-alkyl$, $-(CH_2)-CO-NY-SO_2-alkyl$, $-(CH_2)-CO-NY-CO-alkyl$,

Y represents a negative charge or a hydrogen atom,

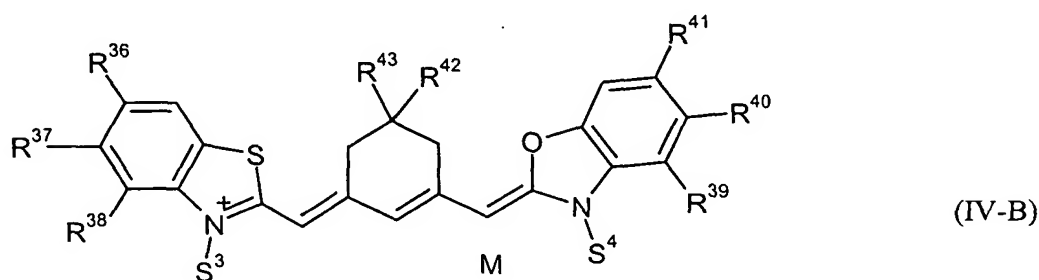
R^{28} , R^{29} , R^{30} , R^{31} , R^{32} , R^{33} independently of one another represent H, alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, aryl, CN, 2- or 3-thienyl, N-pyrrolyl, N-indolyl, benzthienyl, CF_3 , 2- or 3-furanyl or

R^{28} and R^{29} or R^{29} and R^{30} or R^{31} and R^{32} or R^{32} and R^{33} represent the remaining members of a benzo or naphtho ring,

R^{34} , R^{35} independently of one another represent H, alkyl, aryl or hetaryl and

M represents a counterion optionally required for charge compensation.

Particularly favourable properties are achieved if the red-sensitive layer, in addition to sensitisers of formula (IV-A), additionally contains those of formula



wherein

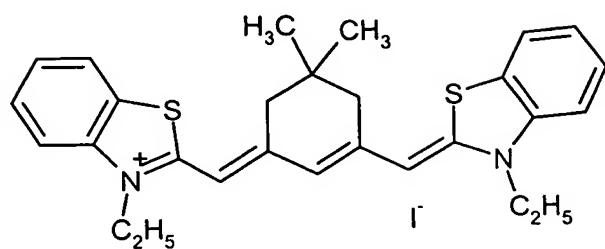
5 S^3 , S^4 independently of one another have the same meaning as S^1 , S^2 ,

R^{42} , R^{43} independently of one another have the same meaning as R^{34} , R^{35} ,

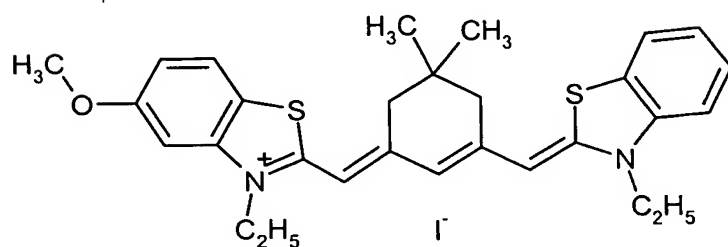
10 R^{36} , R^{37} , R^{38} , R^{39} , R^{40} and R^{41} have the same meaning as R^{28} to R^{33} and

M represents a counterion optionally required for charge compensation.

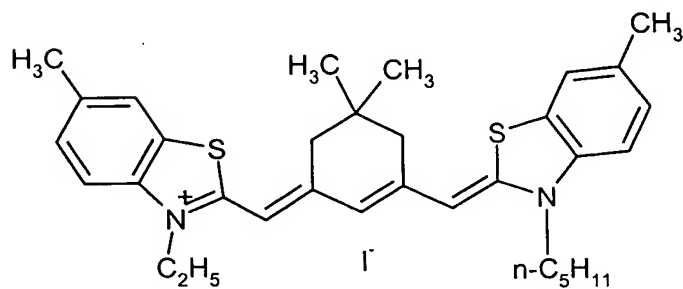
Suitable sensitisers of formulae (IV-A) and (IV-B) are given hereinafter:



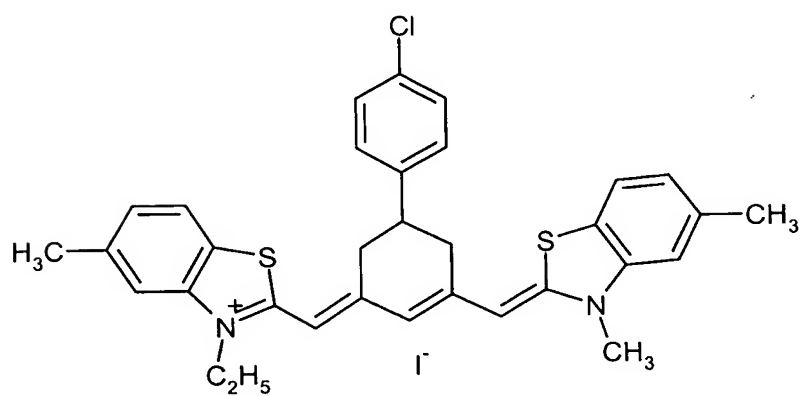
(IV-A-1)



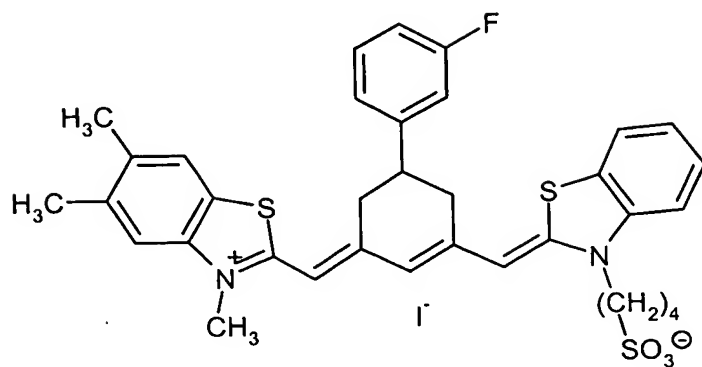
(IV-A-2)



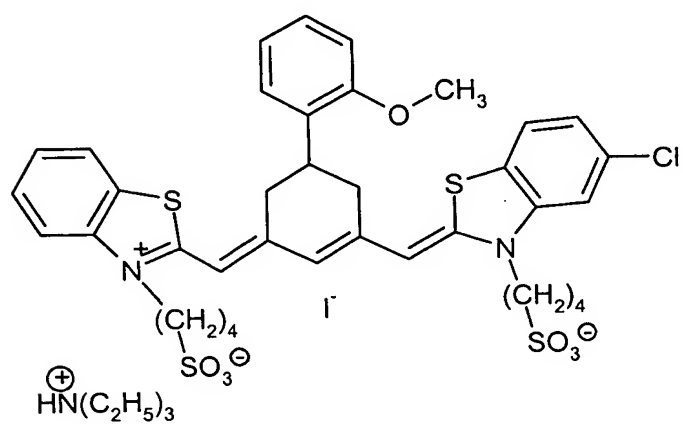
(IV-A-3)



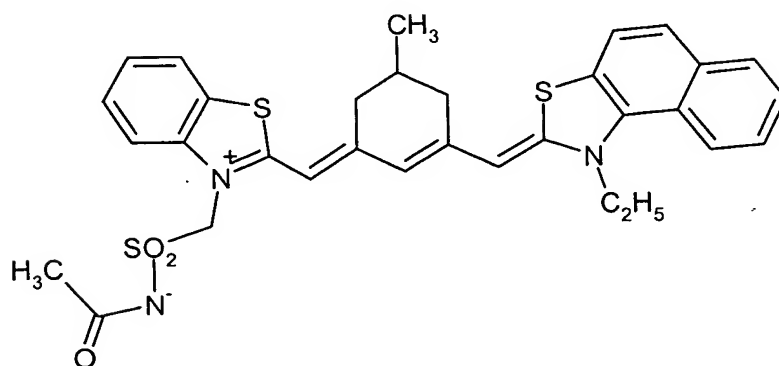
(IV-A-4)



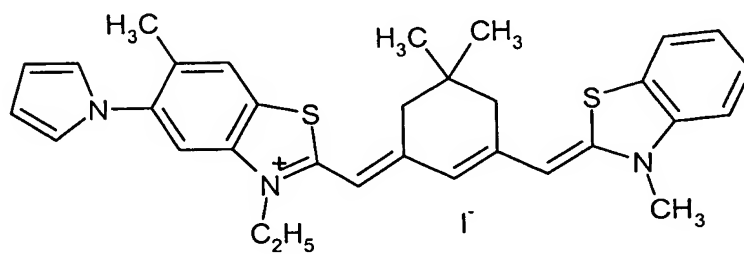
(IV-A-5)



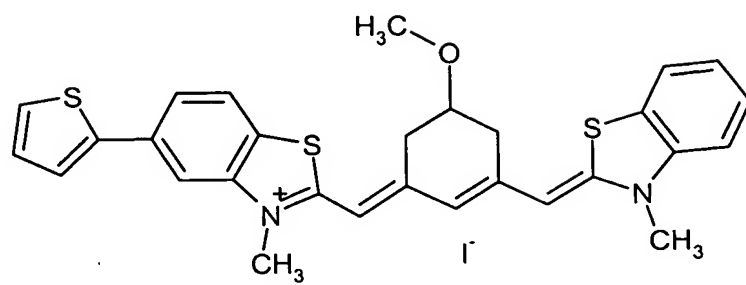
(IV-A-6)



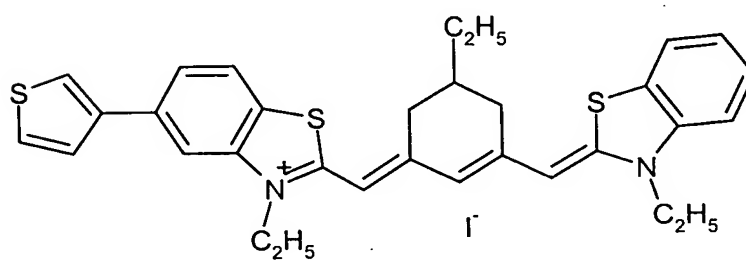
(IV-A-7)



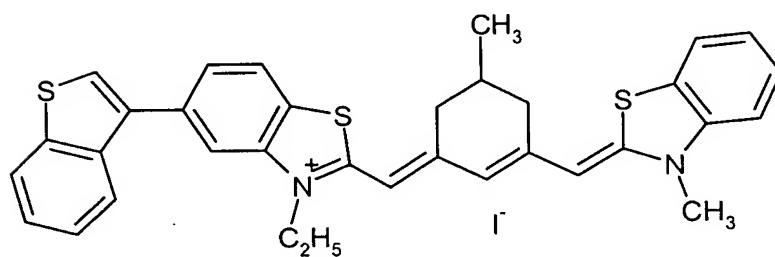
(IV-A-8)



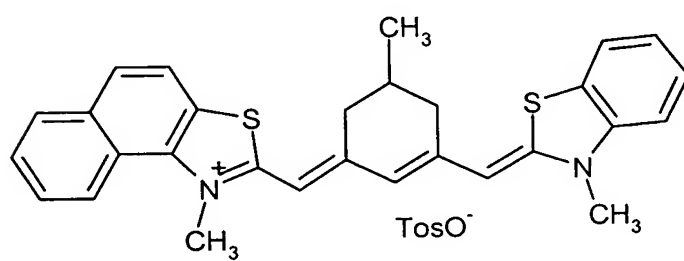
(IV-A-9)



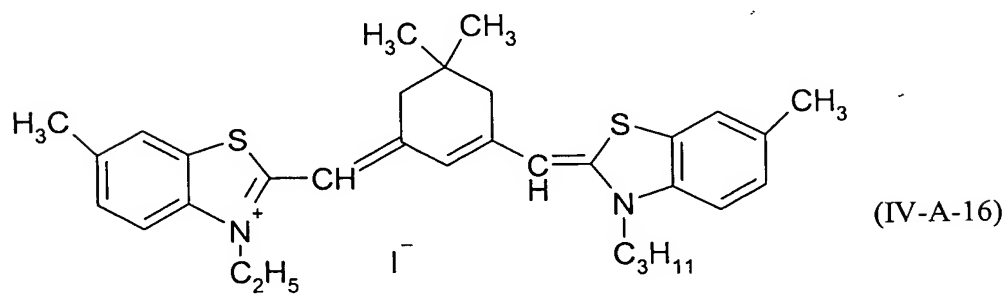
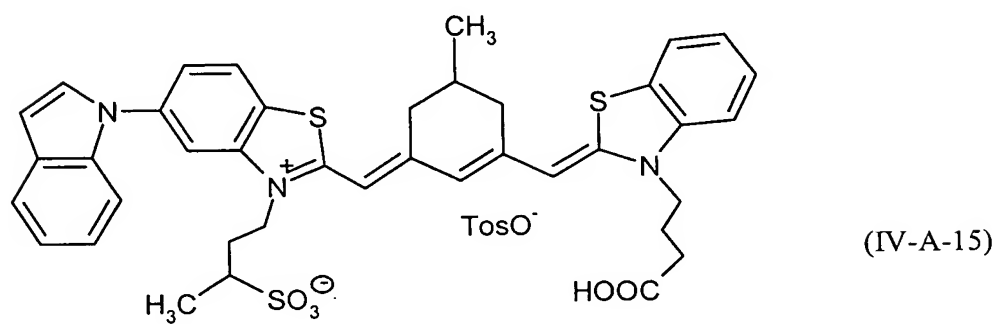
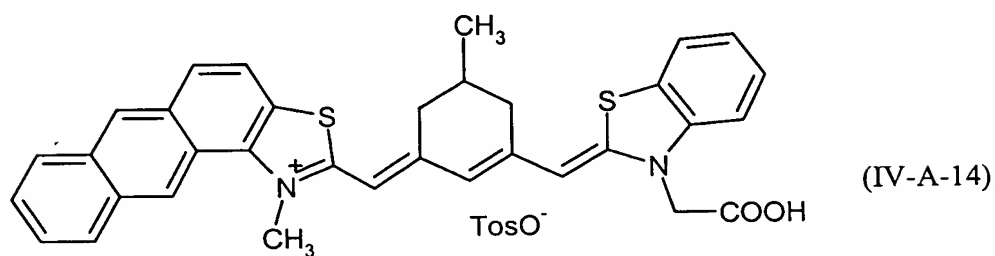
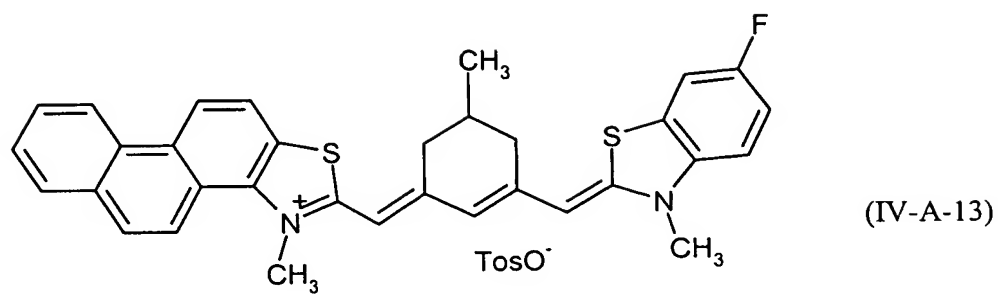
(IV-A-10)

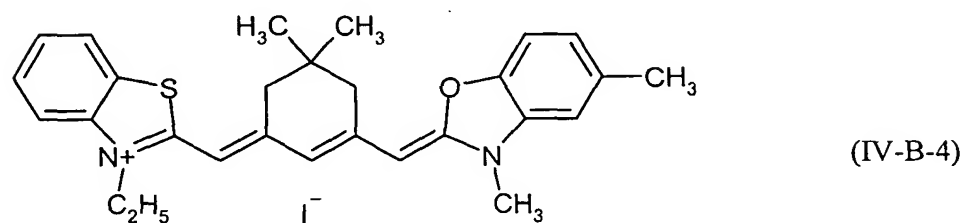
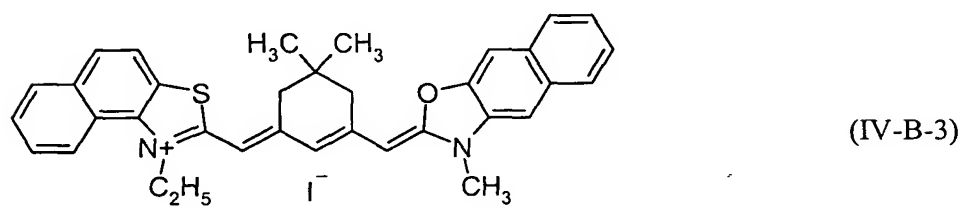
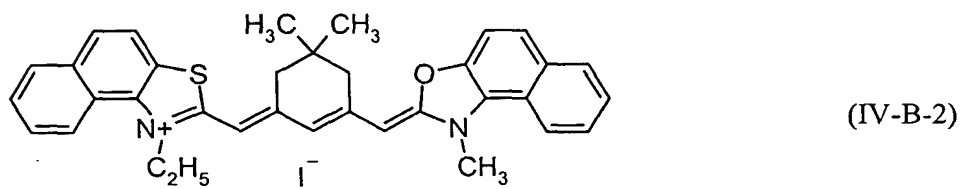
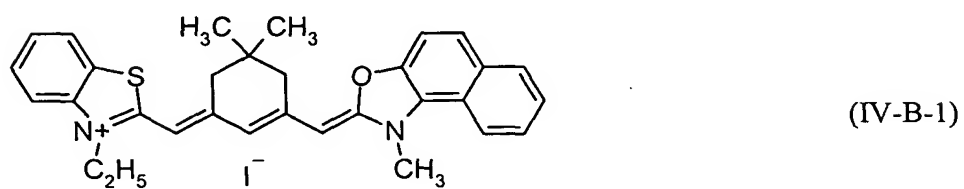
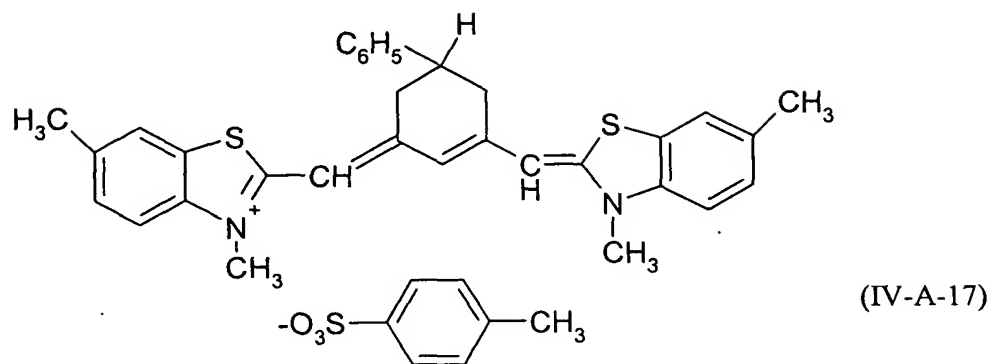


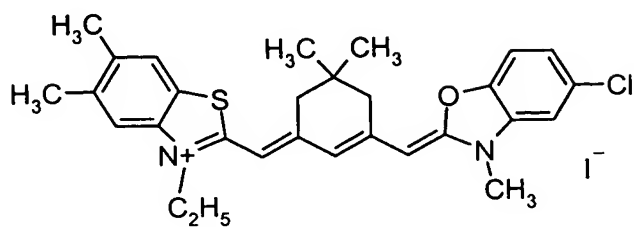
(IV-A-11)



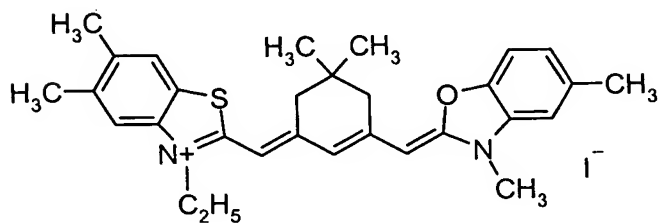
(IV-A-12)



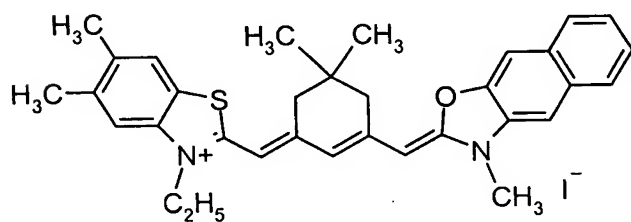




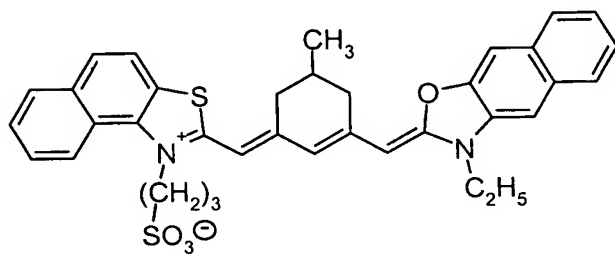
(IV-B-5)



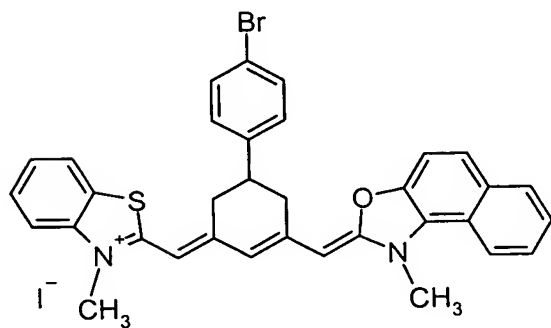
(IV-B-6)



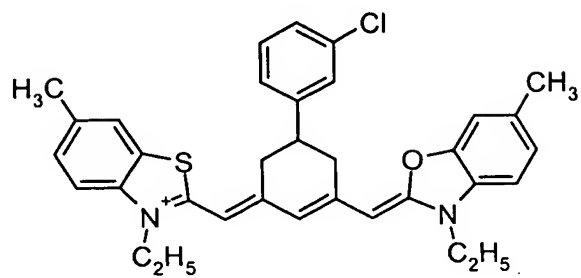
(IV-B-7)



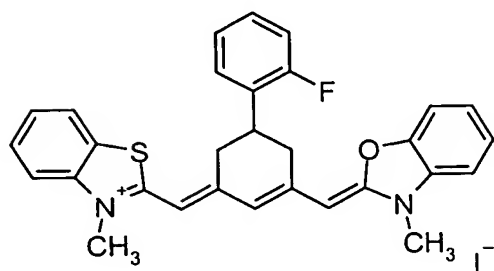
(IV-B-8)



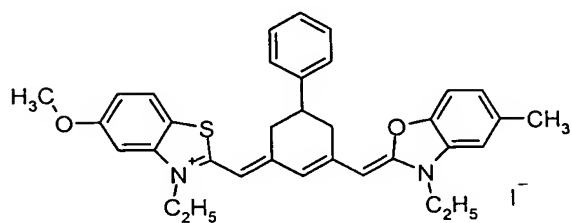
(IV-B-9)



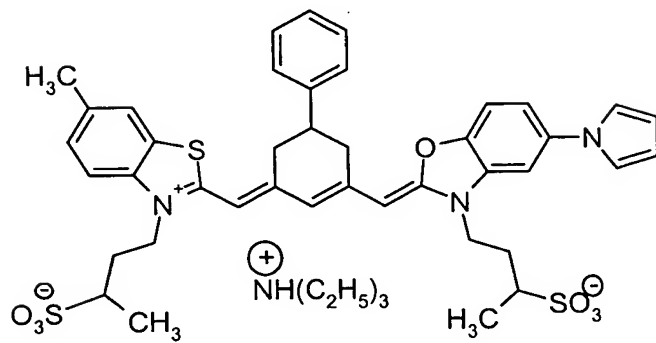
(IV-B-10)



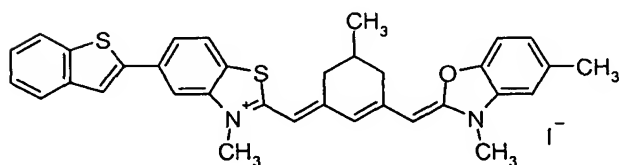
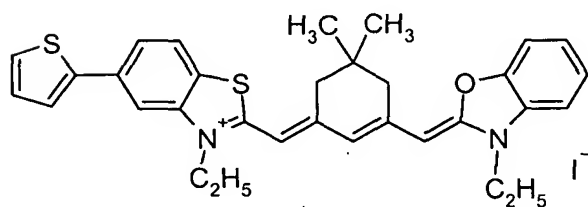
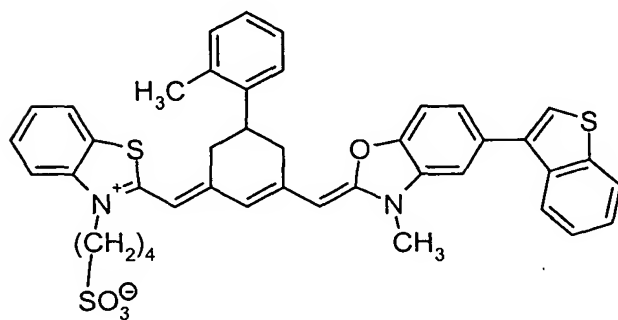
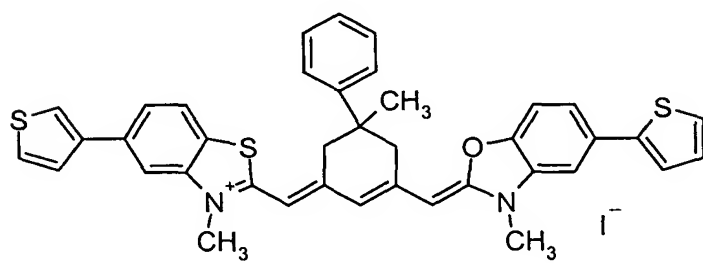
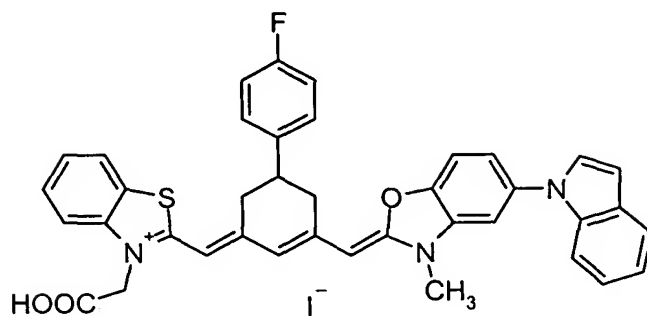
(IV-B-11)



(IV-B-12)

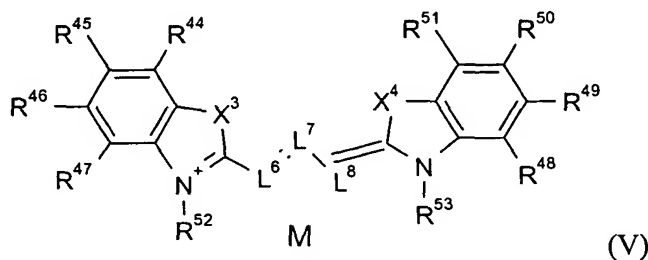


(IV-B-13)



The sensitisers of formula (IV-A) are preferably used in an amount of 10 to 250 μmol , the sensitisers of formula (IV-B) in an amount of 5 to 200 μmol per mol silver halide.

- 5 In a particularly preferred embodiment the red-sensitive layer, in addition to the red-sensitisers of formulae (IV) and/or (IV-A) and/or (IV-B), contains a further red-sensitiser of formula



wherein

R^{44} to R^{51} represent H, alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, aryl, CN, 2- or 3-thienyl, N-pyrrolyl, N-indolyl, benzthienyl, CF_3 , 2- or 3-furanyl or

R^{45} and R^{46} or R^{46} and R^{47} or R^{48} and R^{49} or R^{49} and R^{50} represent the remaining members of a carbocyclic ring system,

X^3 represents O, S, Se or N-R^{54} ,

X^4 represents O or N-R^{55}

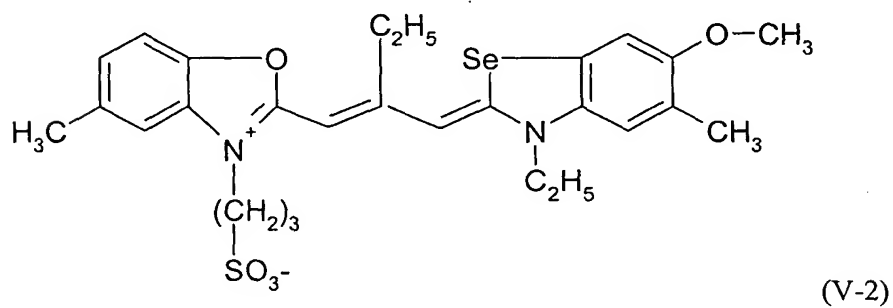
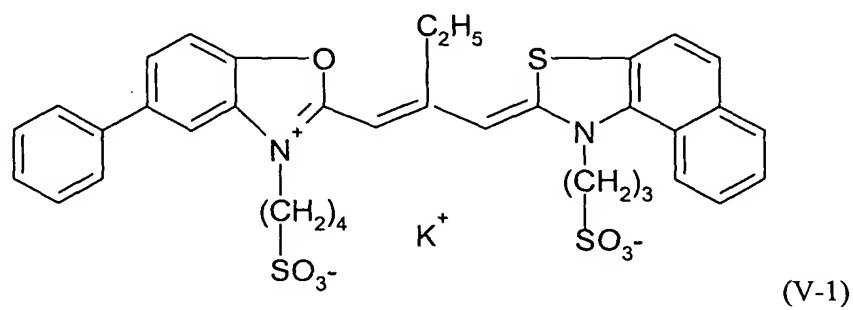
R^{52} and R^{53} represent optionally substituted alkyl or R^{52} together with L^6 or R^{53} together with L^8 represent the remaining members of a 5- to 7-membered saturated or unsaturated ring,

L^6 to L^8 represent optionally substituted methine groups,

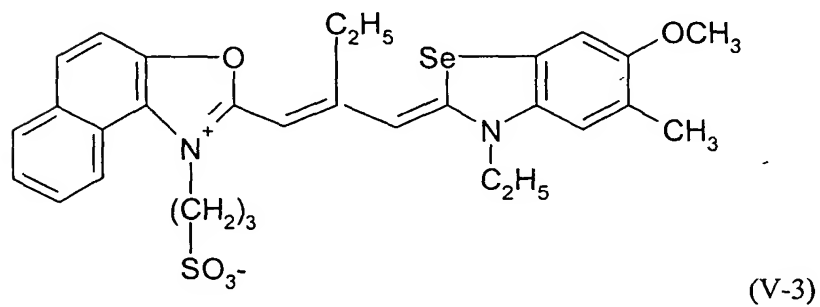
R^{54} and R^{55} represent C_1 to C_4 alkyl and

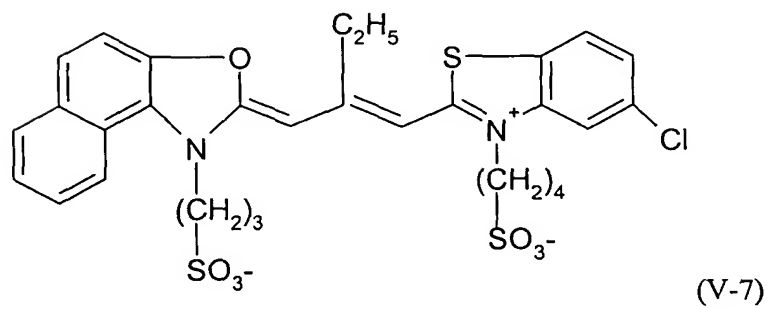
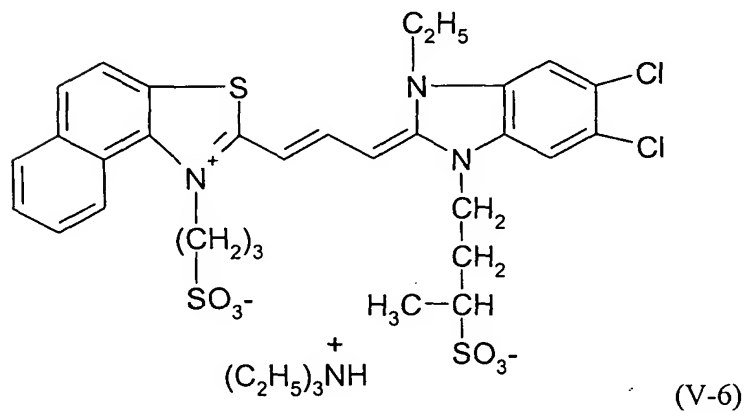
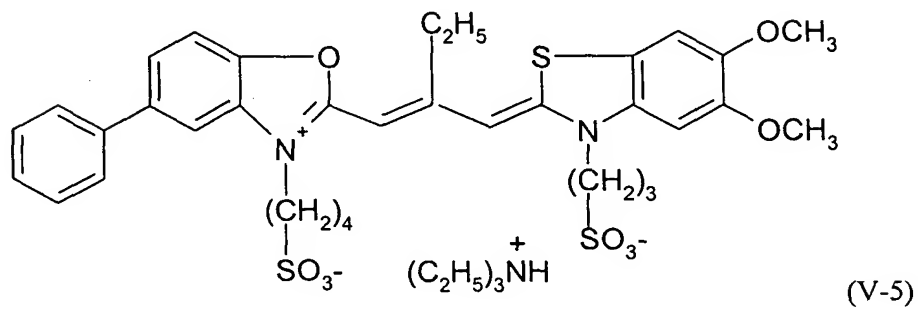
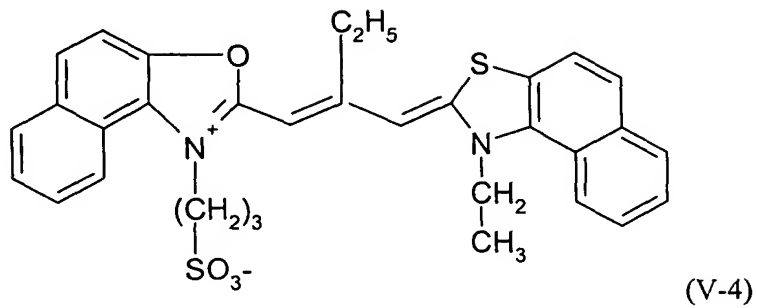
M represents a counterion optionally necessary for charge compensation.

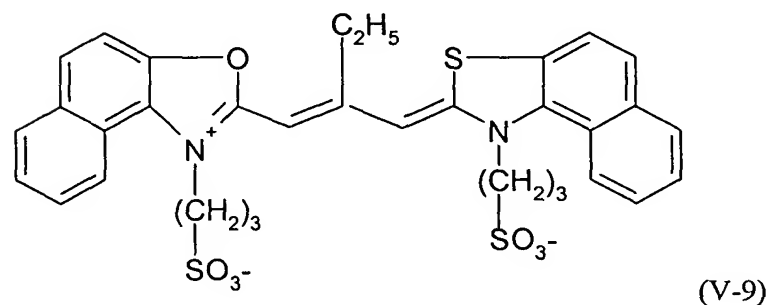
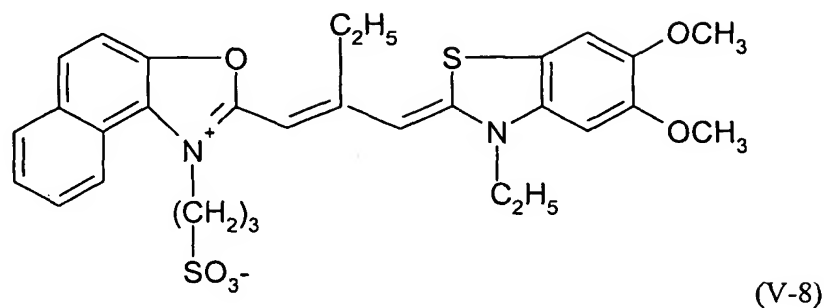
5 Particularly suitable sensitizers of formula (V) are given hereinafter



10







- 5 The invention also relates to a method for producing a positive image to be viewed by reflection of a colour negative, characterised in that a colour photographic material according to the invention is used.

In the method according to the invention, exposure is preferably carried out with a
10 scanning or analogue copier.

The compounds of formulae 1 to 4 are added, in particular, after chemical digestion, compound (II) optionally also during chemical digestion.

- 15 In a preferred embodiment the silver halide crystals of the red-sensitive layer are doped with iridium.

The iridium may be incorporated into the crystals in any known manner. It is preferably added as a complex salt in dissolved form at any time during emulsion
20 production, in particular before the end of precipitation.

In a preferred embodiment iridium (III)- and/or iridium (IV)- complexes are used, complexes with chloroligands being preferred. Hexachloro iridium (III)- and hexachloro iridium (IV)- complexes are preferred. The counterions to the iridium complex ions optionally required for charge compensation do not influence the effect
5 according to the invention and may be selected freely.

Further preferred embodiments of the invention may be found in the sub-claims.

10 Examples of colour photographic copying materials are colour photographic paper, colour reversal photographic paper, semi-transparent display material and colour photographic materials with workable bases, for example made of PVC. An overview may be found in Research Disclosure 37038 (1995), Research Disclosure 38957 (1996) and Research Disclosure 40145 (1997).

15 The photographic copier materials consist of a substrate to which at least one light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer is applied. In particular thin films and foils are suitable as substrates. An overview of substrate materials and auxiliary layers applied to the front and back thereof is given in Research Disclosure 37254, part 1 (1995), page 285 and in Research Disclosure 38957, part XV (1996), page 627.

20

The colour photographic copier materials conventionally contain at least one respective red-sensitive, green-sensitive and blue-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer and optionally intermediate layers and protective layers.

25 These layers may be arranged differently, depending on the type of photographic copying material. This is shown for the most important products:

Colour photographic paper and colour photographic display material in the sequence on the substrate given below conventionally have a respective blue-sensitive, yellow-
30 coupling silver halide emulsion layer, a green-sensitive, magenta-coupling silver halide

emulsion layer and a red-sensitive, cyan-coupling silver halide emulsion layer. A yellow filter layer is not necessary.

5 Deviations from the number and arrangement of the light-sensitive layers may be made to achieve specific results. For example colour papers may also contain intermediate layers sensitised in a different way, via which the gradation may be influenced.

Binders, silver halide particles and colour couplers are essential components of the photographic emulsion layers.

10

Details on suitable binders may be found in Research Disclosure 37254, part 2 (1995), page 286 and in Research Disclosure 38957, part II.A (1996), page 598.

15 Details on suitable silver halide emulsions, their production, digestion, stabilisation and spectral sensitisation, including suitable spectral sensitisers, may be found in Research Disclosure 37254, part 3 (1995), page 286, in Research Disclosure 37038, part XV (1995), page 89 and in Research Disclosure 38957, part V.A (1996), page 603.

20 Pentamethine cyanins with naphthothiazole, naphthoxazole or benzthiazole as basic terminal groups may also be used as red-sensitisers for the red-sensitive layer, which may be substituted by halogen, methyl or methoxy groups and may be 9,11-alkylene-, in particular 9,11-neopentylene-bridged.

25 The N,N'-substituents may be C₄ to C₈ alkyl groups. The methine chain may also carry substituents. Pentamethines with only one methyl group on the cyclohexene ring may also be used. The red-sensitiser may be supersensitised by adding heterocyclic mercapto compounds and stabilised.

The red-sensitive layer may additionally be spectrally sensitised between 390 and 590 nm, preferably at 500 nm, in order to bring about improved differentiation of the red tones.

- 5 The spectral sensitisers may be added to the photographic emulsion in dissolved or dispersed form. Both solution and dispersion may contain additives such as wetting agents or buffers.

- 10 The spectral sensitisers or a combination of spectral sensitisers may be added before, during or after preparation of the emulsion.

Photographic copying materials contain either silver chloride bromide emulsions with up to 80 mol % AgBr or silver chloride bromide emulsions with over 95 mol % AgCl.

- 15 Details on the colour couplers may be found in Research Disclosure 37254, part 4 (1995), page 288, in Research Disclosure 37038, part II (1995), page 80 and in Research Disclosure 38957, part X.B (1996), page 616. The maximum absorption of the colours formed from the couplers and the colour developer oxidation product is, for copying materials, preferably in the following ranges: yellow coupler 440 to 450
20 nm, magenta coupler 540 to 560 nm, cyan coupler 625 to 670 nm.

- 25 The yellow couplers conventionally used in copying materials in association with a blue-sensitive layer are virtually always two-equivalent couplers of the pivaloylacetanilide and cyclopropylcarbonylacetanilide series.

- 25 The magenta couplers conventional in copying materials are virtually always those from the series of anilinopyrazolones, the pyrazolo[5,1-c](1,2,4)triazoles or the pyrazolo[1,5-b](1,2,4)triazoles.

- 30 The non-light-sensitive intermediate layers generally arranged between layers of different spectral sensitivity may contain agents to prevent undesired diffusion of

developer oxidation products from one light-sensitive layer into another light-sensitive layer with different spectral sensitisation.

Suitable compounds (white couplers, scavengers or EOP catchers) may be found in
5 Research Disclosure 37254, part 7 (1995), page 292, in Research Disclosure 37038, part III (1995), page 84 and in Research Disclosure 38957, part X.D (1996), S. 621 ff.

The photographic material may also contain UV light absorbing compounds, optical brighteners, spacers, filter colours, formalin scavengers, light stabilisers, antioxidants,
10 D_{Min}-colours, softeners (latices), biocides and additives for improving the coupler and colour stability, for reducing the colour haze and for reducing the yellowing, etc. Suitable compounds may be found in Research Disclosure 37254, part 8 (1995), page 292, in Research Disclosure 37038, parts IV, V, VI, VII, X, XI and XIII (1995), page 84 ff and in Research Disclosure 38957, parts VI, VIII, IX and X (1996), page 607 and
15 601 ff.

The layers of colour photographic materials are conventionally hardened, i.e. the binder used, preferably gelatin, is crosslinked by suitable chemical processes.

20 Suitable hardener substances may be found in Research Disclosure 37254, part 9 (1995), page 294, in Research Disclosure 37038, part XII (1995), page 86 and in Research Disclosure 38957, page II.B (1996), page 599.

In terms of image-wise exposure, colour photographic materials are processed by
25 different processes according to their character. Details on procedures and chemicals required for them are published in Research Disclosure 37254, page 10 (1995), page 294, in Research Disclosure 37038, parts XVI to XXIII (1995), page 95 ff and in Research Disclosure 38957, parts XVIII, XIX and XX (1996), page 630 ff, together with exemplary materials.

30

Examples**Emulsions****5 Production of silver halide emulsions****Micrate emulsion (EmM1)** (dopant-free micrate emulsion)

The following solutions were prepared with demineralised water:

10

Solution 01	5500 g	Water
	700 g	Gelatin
	5 g	n-Decanol
	20 g	NaCl
Solution 02	9300 g	Water
	1800 g	NaCl
Solution 03	9000 g	Water
	5000 g	AgNO ₃

Solutions 02 and 03 were added to solution 01 at 40°C over a period of 30 minutes at a constant feed rate of pAg 7.7 and pH 5.3 with simultaneous intensive stirring. During precipitation the pAg value was kept constant by adding a NaCl solution and the pH value was kept constant by adding H₂SO₄ to the precipitation tank. An AgCl emulsion with a mean particle diameter of 0.09 µm was obtained. The gelatin/AgNO₃ ratio by weight was 0.14. The emulsion was ultrafiltered at 50°C and redispersed with sufficient gelatin and water that the gelatin/AgNO₃ ratio by weight was 0.3 and the emulsion contained 200 g AgCl per kg. After redispersion the particle size was 0.13 µm.

20

Red-sensitive emulsions EmR1-EmR9**EmR1**

5

The following solutions were prepared with demineralised water:

Solution 11	11000 g	Water
	1360 g	Gelatin
	5 g	n-Decanol
	40 g	NaCl
	1950 g	EmM1
Solution 12	18600 g	Water
	3600 g	NaCl
	2820 µg	K ₂ IrCl ₆
Solution 13	18000 g	Water
	10000 g	AgNO ₃

Solutions 12 and 13 were added to solution 11 introduced into the precipitation tank at 40°C over a period of 75 minutes at a pAg of 7.7 with simultaneous intensive stirring. The pAg and pH values were controlled as in the precipitation of emulsion EmM1. The feed was regulated in such a way that the feed rate of solutions 12 and 13 increased linearly in the first 50 minutes from 40 ml/min to 360 ml/min and in the remaining 25 minutes a constant feed rate of 400 ml/min was employed. An AgCl emulsion with a mean particle diameter of 0.495 µm was obtained. The gelatin/AgNO₃ ratio by weight was 0.14 – the amount of AgCl in the emulsion will be converted hereinafter to AgNO₃. The emulsion was ultrafiltered, washed and redispersed with sufficient gelatin and water that the gelatin/AgNO₃ ratio by weight was 0.56 and the emulsion contained 200 g AgNO₃ per kg and 100 nmol Ir⁴⁺ per mol AgCl.

20

The unmaturred emulsions were divided into 20 portions with 2.5 kg each for further tests. Each portion corresponded to 0.5 kg AgNO₃.

2.5 kg of the emulsion was chemically matured at pH 5.0 with an optimal amount of
5 gold (III) chloride and Na₂S₂O₃ for 2 hours at a temperature of 75°C. After chemical digestion the emulsion was spectrally sensitised at 40°C with 50 µmol of compound (IV-A-1) per mol AgCl and stabilised with 200 mg of compound (II-8) and 1 g of compound (III-1) per kg AgNO₃. 3 mmol KBr were then added.

10 **EmR2**

As EmR1 but with the difference that the amount of compound (II-8) was increased from 200 mg to 1,000 mg.

15 **EmR3**

As EmR1 but with the difference that the amount of compound (II-8) was increased from 200 mg to 2,000 mg.

20 **EmR4**

As EmR2 but without compound (III-1)

EmR5

25

As EmR4 but compound (II-8) was replaced with 1g of compound (II-14).

EmR6

30 As EmR2 but without compound (II-8).

EmR7

As EmR1 but the sensitiser (IV-A-1) was replaced by 50 μmol sensitiser (IV-A-3).

5 **EmR8**

As EmR1 but the sensitiser (IV-A-1) was replaced with 50 μmol sensitiser (IV-B-7).

EmR9

10

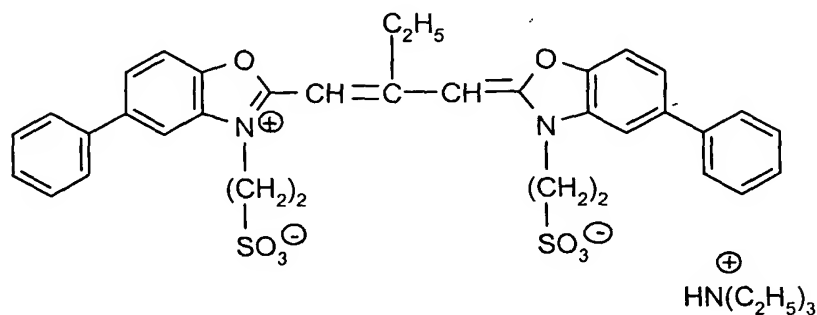
As EmR1 but 50% of the amount of the sensitiser (IV-A-1) was replaced with 25 μmol sensitiser (IV-B-7).

Green-sensitive emulsion EmG1

15

Precipitation, desalination and redispersion proceed as in the red-sensitive emulsion EmR2. The emulsion is optimally matured at a pH of 5.3 with gold (III) chloride and $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ at a temperature of 60°C for 2 hours. After chemical digestion the emulsion is spectrally sensitised at 50°C with 0.6 mmol of compound (GS-1) per mol AgCl ,
20 stabilised with 1.2 mmol of compound (II-7) and then combined with 1 mmol KBr .

GS-1:



Blue-sensitive emulsion EmB1

The following solutions were prepared with demineralised water:

5

Solution 21	5500 g	Water
	680 g	Gelatin
	5 g	n-Decanol
	20 g	NaCl
	180 g	EmM1
Solution 22	9300 g	Water
	1800 g	NaCl
	28 µg	K ₂ IrCl ₆
Solution 23	9000 g	Water
	5000 g	AgNO ₃

Solutions 22 and 23 were added to solution 21 introduced into the precipitation tank at 50°C over a period of 150 minutes at a pAg of 7.7 with simultaneous intensive stirring.

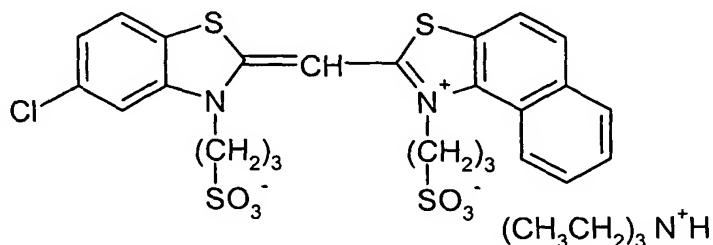
10 The pAg and pH values were controlled as in the precipitation of emulsion EmM1. The feed was regulated in such a way that the feed rate of solutions 22 and 23 increased linearly in the first 100 minutes from 10 ml/min to 90 ml/min and in the remaining 50 minutes a constant feed rate of 100 ml/min was employed. An AgCl emulsion with a mean particle diameter of 0.85 µm was obtained. The gelatin/AgNO₃ ratio by weight was 0.14. The emulsion contained 10 nmol Ir⁴⁺ per mol AgCl. The emulsion was ultrafiltered and redispersed with sufficient gelatin and water that the gelatin/AgNO₃ ratio by weight was 0.56 and the emulsion contained 200 g AgNO₃ per kg.

20 The emulsion was matured for 2 hours at a pH of 5.3 with an optimal amount of gold (III) chloride and Na₂S₂O₃ at a temperature of 50°C. After chemical digestion the

emulsion was spectrally sensitised at 40°C with 0.3 mmol of compound BS-1 per mol AgCl, stabilised with 0.5 mmol of compound (II-8) and then combined with 0.6 mmol KBr.

5

BS-1:



Layer construction

10 Example 1

A colour photographic recording material suitable for high-speed processing was produced by applying the following layers in the given sequence to a substrate made of paper coated with polyethylene on both sides. The amounts are based on 1 m² in each case. The corresponding amounts of AgNO₃ are given for the silver halide application.

15

Layer construction 101

- | | |
|----|---|
| 20 | Layer 1: (substrate layer)
0.10 g gelatin |
| 25 | Layer 2: (blue-sensitive layer)
blue-sensitive silver halide emulsion EmB1 (99.94 mol % chloride, 0.06 mol% bromide, mean particle diameter 0.085 μm) consisting of
0.4 g AgNO ₃ .
1.25 g gelatin
0.30 g yellow coupler GB-1 |

0.20 g yellow coupler GB-2
0.30 g tricresylphosphate (TCP)
0.10 g stabiliser ST-1

5 Layer 3: (intermediate layer)

 0.10 g gelatin
 0.06 g EOP-scavenger SC-1
 0.06 g EOP-scavenger SC-2
 0.12 g TCP

10

 Layer 4: (green-sensitive layer)

 green-sensitive silver halide emulsion EmG1 (99.9 mol % chloride, 0.1
 mol % bromide, mean particle diameter 0.495 μm) consisting of 0.2 g
 AgNO_3 .

 1.10 g gelatin
 0.05 g magenta coupler PP-1
 0.10 g magenta coupler PP-2
 0.15 g stabiliser ST-2
 0.20 g stabiliser ST-3
 0.40 g TCP

 Layer 5: (UV-protective layer)

 1.05 g gelatin
 0.35 g UV-absorber UV-1
 0.10 g UV-absorber UV-2
 0.05 g UV-absorber UV-3
 0.06 g EOP-scavenger SC-1
 0.06 g EOP-scavenger SC-2
 0.25 g TCP

Layer 6: (red-sensitive layer)

Red-sensitive silver halide emulsion EmR1 (99.7 mol % chloride, 0.3 mol % bromide, mean particle diameter 0.495 μm) consisting of 0.28 g AgNO_3 .

1.00 g gelatin
 0.40 g cyan coupler BG-1
 0.20 g TCP
 0.20 g dibutylphthalate

Layer 7: (UV-protective layer)

1.05 g gelatin
 0.35 g UV-absorber UV-1
 0.10 g UV-absorber UV-2
 0.05 g UV-absorber UV-3
 0.15 g TCP

Layer 8: (protective layer)

0.90 g gelatin
 0.05 g optical brightener W-1
 0.07 g polyvinylpyrrolidone
 1.20 ml silicone oil
 2.50 mg spacers consisting of polymethylmethacrylate, mean particle size 0.8 μm
 0.30 g instant hardening agent H-1

The further layer constructions differ from 101 owing to the cyan emulsion EmR1 to EmR9 indicated in the table and the cyan coupler in layer 6.

5 **Table 1**

Layer construction	Layer 6		
	Cyan coupler	Red-sensitive emulsion	
101	BG-1	EmR1	Comparison
102	BG-1	EmR2	Comparison
103	BG-1	EmR3	Comparison
104	BG-1	EmR4	Comparison
105	BG-1	EmR5	Comparison

Layer construction	Layer 6		
	Cyan coupler	Red-sensitive emulsion	
106	BG-1	EmR6	Comparison
107	BG-1	EmR7	Comparison
108	BG-1	EmR8	Comparison
109	BG-1	EmR9	Comparison
111	I-1	EmR1	Invention
112	I-1	EmR2	Invention
113	I-1	EmR3	Invention
114	I-1	EmR4	Invention
115	I-1	EmR5	Invention
116	I-1	EmR6	Comparison
117	I-1	EmR7	Invention
118	I-1	EmR8	Invention
119	I-1	EmR9	Invention

The results of the tests described hereinafter on these layer constructions are summarised in Table 2.

5 White exposure

To determine the photographic properties after analogue exposure the samples were exposed behind a graduated grey wedge with a density gradation of 0.1/step 40 ms at a constant amount of light from a halogen lamp.

10

Selective exposure

To determine the colour reproduction of cyan, samples of the material were exposed behind a grey wedge and through a red filter with an exposure time of 40 ms.

Chemical processing

All samples were processed as follows.

- 5
- a) Colour developer 45 s 35°C
- | | |
|--|--------|
| Triethanolamine | 9.0 g |
| N,N-Diethylhydroxylamine | 4.0 g |
| Diethyleneglycol | 0.05 g |
| 10 3-Methyl-4-amino-N-ethyl-N-methane-sulphonamidoethyl-aniline-sulphate | 5.0 g |
| Potassium sulphite | 0.2 g |
| Triethyleneglycol | 0.05 g |
| Potassium carbonate | 22 g |
| 15 Potassium hydroxide | 0.4 g |
| Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid-di-Na-salt | 2.2 g |
| Potassium chloride | 2.5 g |
| 1,2-Dihydroxybenzene-3,4,6-trisulphonic acid trisodium salt | 0.3 g |
| 20 topped up with water to 1,000 ml; pH 10.0 | |
- b) Bleach fixing bath 45 s 35°C
- | | |
|--|--------|
| Ammoniumthiosulphate | 75 g |
| Sodium hydrogen sulphate | 13.5 g |
| 25 Ammoniumacetate | 2.0 g |
| Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (iron-ammonium-salt) | 57 g |
| Ammonia 25 % | 9.5 g |
| topped up with vinegar to 1,000 ml; pH 5.5 | |
- 30
- c) Rinsing 2 min 33°C

d) Drying

5 The results of analogue exposure are presented in the form of the following parameters:

Gamma value G1: heavy gradation: is the incline of the secant between the sensitivity point with density $D = D_{min} + 0.10$ and the curve point
10 with density $D = D_{min} + 0.85$.

Gamma value G2: middle gradation: is the incline of the secant between the sensitivity point with density $D = D_{min} + 0.85$ and the curve point with density $D = D_{min} + 1.60$.

15 $\Delta G1$: threshold gradation after 4 weeks' storage at 37°C minus threshold gradation after 1 day

20 $\Delta G2$: shoulder gradation after 4 weeks' storage at 37°C minus shoulder gradation after 1 day.

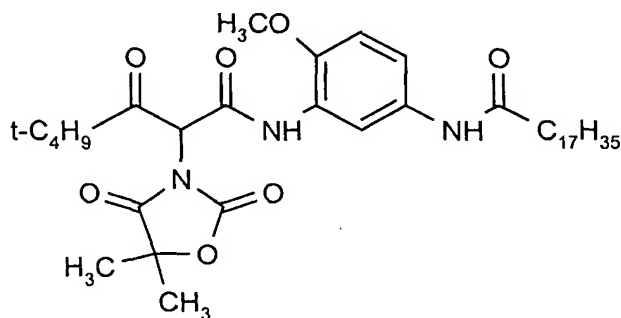
Latent image behaviour

The unprocessed samples from the layer construction were similarly exposed in a sensitometer. After 5 sec and after 5 min the exposed samples were processed by the above-mentioned method. The cyan colour densities of a grey patch with a density of about 0.5 were then measured. The change in density as a function of the dwell time between exposure and processing corresponds to the latent image behaviour of the material.

10

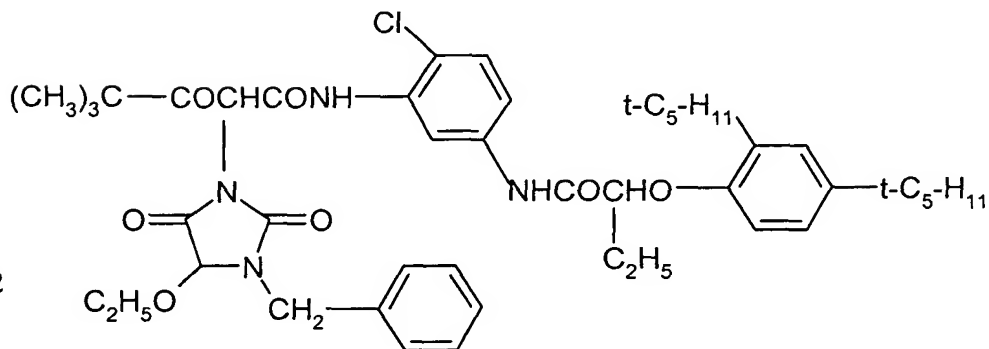
The following compounds were used in examples 101 to 119:

GB-1

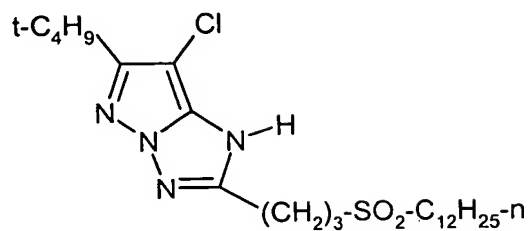


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GB-2

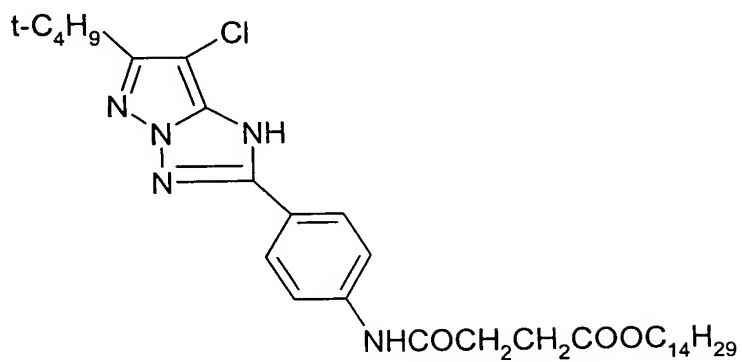


PP-1

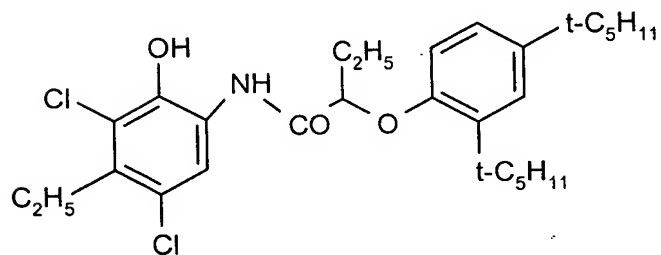


5

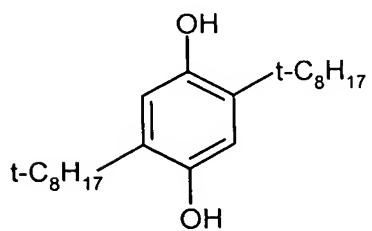
PP-2



BG-1

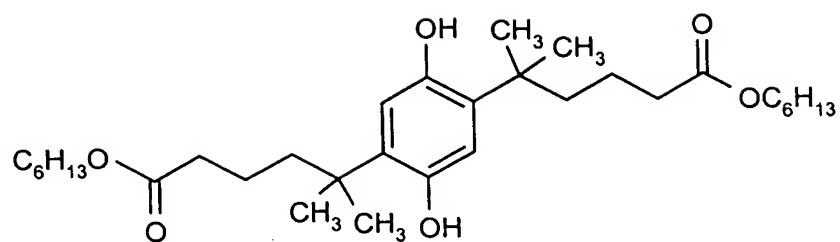


SC-1

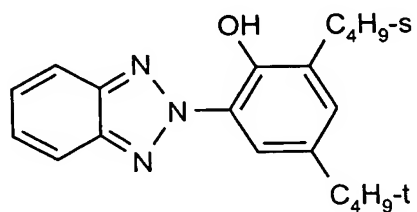


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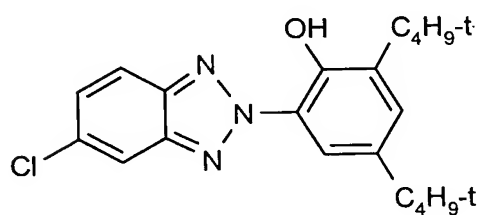
SC-2



UV-1

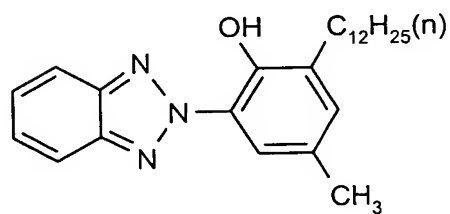


UV-2

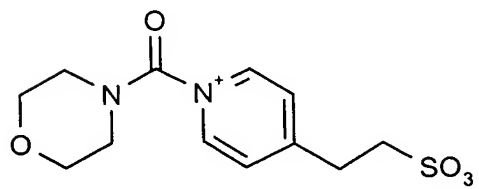


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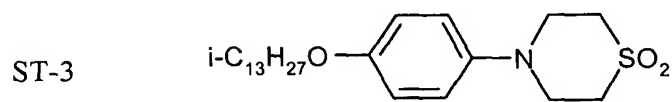
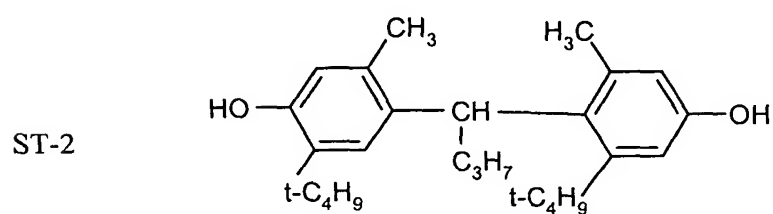
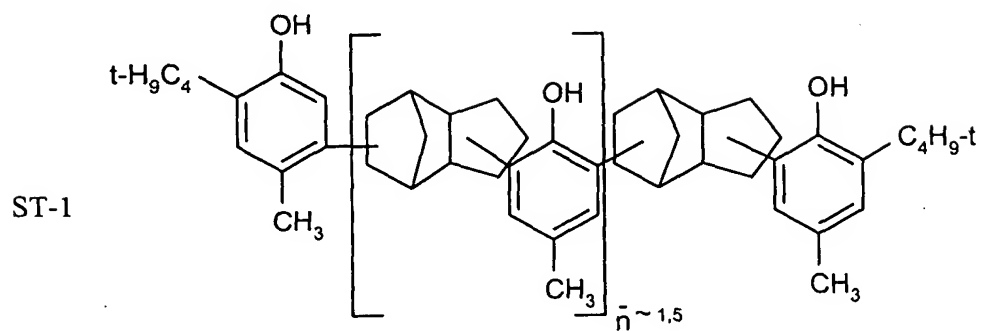
UV-3



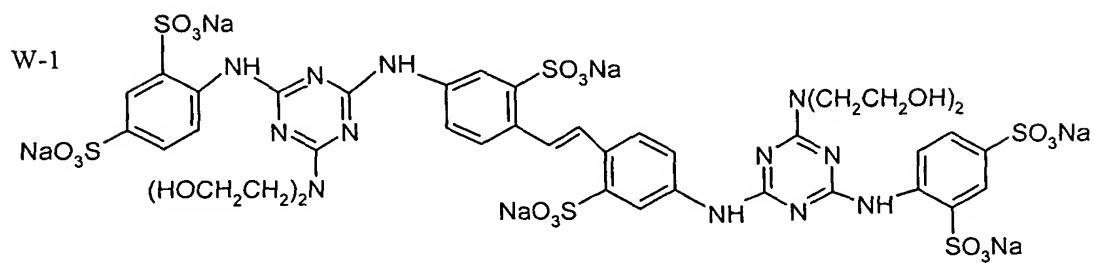
H-1



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5



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Table 2

Layer construction	Cyan coupler	Red-sensitive emulsion	Stability after 4 weeks/37°C storage		Change in density after latent image time	
			$\Delta G1$	$\Delta G2$		
101	BG-1	EmR1	-0.08	-0.16	+0.05	Comparison
102	BG-1	EmR2	-0.06	-0.09	-0.07	Comparison
103	BG-1	EmR3	-0.04	-0.09	-0.10	Comparison
104	BG-1	EmR4	-0.07	-0.12	+0.08	Comparison
105	BG-1	EmR5	-0.06	-0.13	+0.09	Comparison
106	BG-1	EmR6	-0.15	-0.22	+0.01	Comparison
107	BG-1	EmR7	-0.07	-0.17	+0.06	Comparison
108	BG-1	EmR8	-0.08	-0.13	+0.08	Comparison
109	BG-1	EmR9	-0.10	-0.15	+0.08	Comparison
111	I-1	EmR1	-0.03	-0.12	-0.02	Invention
112	I-1	EmR2	-0.03	-0.08	+0.02	Invention
113	I-1	EmR3	-0.02	-0.09	+0.04	Invention
114	I-1	EmR4	-0.04	-0.11	+0.02	Invention
115	I-1	EmR5	-0.05	-0.10	+0.04	Invention
116	I-1	EmR6	-0.16	-0.21	-0.01	Comparison
117	I-1	EmR7	-0.06	-0.14	+0.00	Invention
118	I-1	EmR8	-0.07	-0.11	+0.02	Invention
119	I-1	EmR9	-0.08	-0.13	-0.01	Invention

The results show clearly that the stability in storage, shown in Table 2 by $\Delta G1$ and $\Delta G2$, may be much improved by adding compounds of formula (II), but that this normally results in poor latent image stability.

Very good stability in storage and simultaneous outstanding latent image stability are achieved only with the couplers of structure (I).

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